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For the National Era HALF WAY HOME. BY R. A. R.

Halfway home! The words are ringing Through each chamber of my hear From its silent depths upspringing, Long forgotten echoes sta

Long forgotten, for of gledness. Little on my way hath shone; Chords so long attuned to sudness But those words, like strange light, quiver

Through my spirit's gloomy aisles K ndling them, as some dark river Half way home! Henceforth descending With quick step life's sunset slope, Memory's hues with Hope's tints blending

In my sky new glories ope. From my Father's house outflashing, Streams a light to cheer and guide What heed I the waters dashing

Half my weary life-march over,

con to be no more a rover, Half way home! Fach step is telling On the distance now! I roam Blithely on, each sad thought quelling, lith the words, "I'm half way home

Mt. Holly, Oct. 15, 1859.

For the National Era. A PALACE IN GENOA

BY EDWARD SPENCER. II.

Outlawed.

"Wee if such spirit thwart its errand high And mock with lies the longing soul of man

Although I cannot say that I entirely subribe to the doctrine so often put forward, that e worst thing you can do with a man is to ang him by the neck until he is dead-for here seem to be men, whom, setting aside the mblic advantage, it is best to hang for their own s, the very terror-shame of an ignominious death kept night and day before their eyes having somehow the effect to break down their tern defiant recklessness, and to soften them into a state of actual receptivity of healing insel: whereas, had they been let alone, or isposed of in any other less terrible fashion they would have [gone on hardening until the affected bravado became finally an actual ossifeation-although, therefore, there may occur cases in which the enforced principle of sus. per col. is the best thing at once for the community at large, and for the individual chiefly concerned, these cases are manifestly few and far between, and, as a general rule, the spiritual and physical damnation with which society visits the criminal is offensive to all true ideas

both of humanity and expediency.

This stern world of ours, in fact, never knows how to deal with the public sinner. We lock nay, by physic and topic we purge out the disase, and restore to the member its normal hysical. Shall we damn a world for the fall f one ruler? Crossus may have crossed the Halvs, but his people are not therefore less a eople. If you remember. Christ set us a far ifferent example, taught a far different priniple. He sheltered the adulteress in the tem eet, he dined with publicans and sinners, he recognised the thief on the cross. An old of this extraordinary perogative. Indeed, he sermon, all this is, reader, one often and eloquently preached, but nevertheless one to which e assiduously stop our ears with obstinate wax, like Odyssean sailors, deeming it some

edly, else, having money, he would have faced east evade, the somewhat clumsy sword of jus-ine. Is society to regard him, because of this while he attached his friends towards him by a self, and won't take no pay for it." one insane act, so utterly mad as to be beyond d stood the brunt, even if he had escaped e law, would not the eyes of the world have gue upon his breast-a Nessus's patch to

80, of course, flight was his only resource. Look at his case a little, if you please. An ting improvement and extension of commercial influence. He gave great attention to the subleto-worship, places all things in the hands of ject of criminal reform, and his name will go sidol-a razor to an infant, so to speak-flat-

flerwards. I am not defending Beale
I merely reprove you. His crime is
latively less, because, you having a promhare in it, the distance between you and
far less enormous than you persuade

And he would have deserted it, fully. Now, his
crime has been perpetrated, does he deserve
what has actually been said about him by the
World of New York?

At least, it is an open question, and so we tim is far less enormous than you persuade leave it.

Tourself. And then, only compare his loss with leave it.

But the battle, you and he are level enough; indeed te, such and it. Pompey, is more esteemed, more feared, more his head higher, and is more supported

and youthful appearance gave us the pleasing hope that he would have been spared many years, to extend that round of usefulness and benevolence which has so long made his name

"Mr. Lloyd was educated at Cambridge College, and, intending to make the law his profession, speut two years in Europe previous to passing the bar of New York. On his return home, he found that, through some mismanagement, his father's affairs had become involved; whereupop, as his elder brother had withdrawn from the firm, he nobly sacrificed his predilections, and took charge of the business-at that time principally foreign commis sion and exchange-and bent his master mind hem up in our penitentiaries, fetter them in to the recovery of the house's credit. Soon afials, veil them in Magdalen hospitals-outlaw terwards he merged in the banking business A wreck, indeed, them always. Yet even the animal economy, the whole concern, and since then has continin its simplest processes, teaches us a far dif-ferent mode of treatment. If one of our limbs

ued to extend his communications and enlarge
his facilities, until now the house has scarce a
rival either in credit or in wide-spread influTae lone and
Tae lone and

equally sure, no man has more entirely deserved. Mr. Lloyd has held many positions of trust the individual is as much an integral part of the body politic as the limb is of the body physical. Shall we dum a world for the fell multiple of the fell m enterprises owe to Mr. Lloyd's extraordinary business talent and sagacity much of their present prosperity. To show how complete was the confidence reposed in Mr. Lloyd, we may mention that he had the exclusive and unlimited power of issuing stock in these roads, and that he conducted all their financial matters. Not a breath of suspicion has ever hinted

mesistible Siren's song, that is likely to drag lip, and his rich hair just tinged with gray, have often excited the remark: what a noble-looking man! And truly he was nature's nobleman. Seldom as he spoke in public, he yet did so of the neough to assure us that had he continued in the profession of his choice, he would have moned up by his own haud, had fallen upon him and overwhelmed him? A man full of pride, we will say of refined feelings, born and bred a rentleman, whatever was to become of this man, this ten enough to assure us that had he continued in the profession of his choice, he would have ranked among the most eminent lawyers that the country has produced. In manners Mr. The banker begins, and George, attentive, is reassured by the first words: "George, I have a favor to ask of yeu."

Lloyd was suave and courteous. Some have the country has produced the remark: what a noble-looking man! And truly he was nature's nobleman. Seldom as he spoke in public, he yet did so of the word, and the lowest dungeon will close its door upon him forever. He takes his hat off again, and this time he is not told to replace it. His forehead glistens with sweat.

The banker begins, and George, attentive, is reassured by the first words: "George, I have a favor to ask of yeu."

Lunder chatting with Bancis and Philemon! en excited the remark; what a noble-looking ed a gentleman—whatever was to become of fancied him to be slightly reserved, but this was Far from shameless he was, undoubt- only when he found an effort made to take advantage of him. Those whom he thought well invariably met more than half way. A ources would enable him to repulse, or at | brilliant converser, he was the pride and orna-

"That day is past now, George. My turn has come to look out for favors, and no return is in my power. Put up that window; the driver may be listening. Now, George, I am going to trust you in a matter where I will a prodigal liberality quite characteristic of the prodigal liberality quite characteristic of the man, and withal so judiciously, that every dol-lar seemed to do double service. Always ta-king a profound interest in the material progather as a victim than one glorious in crime.

The mistocles seeking refuge with the satrap.

The mistocles seeking refuge with the satrap.

down to posterity as one of the ablest sustainers ters him as a god, fawns upon him, and then, when in the intoxication of his fancied omnip-otence, he dispenses in largesse what is not his

ever; and now, all that is mortal of him has passed away from our midst forever. Truly, the ways of Providence are inscrutable!

"Beale Lloyd was born in —, and was consequently only a short time advanced in his flow, third year when he died, while his health."

Then, again, even if the blot cannot be wiped for third year when he died, while his health. the ways of Providence are inscrutable!

"Beale Lloyd was born in ______, and was consequently only a short time advanced in his fifty-third year when he died, while his healthy out, we may still do something. Catiline the defaulter is forever forgotten in Catiline the confaulter is forever forgotten in Catiline the confaulter is forever forgotten in Catiline the confaulter is forever forgotten. spirator. Other climes, other fortunes. Even Arnold, cursed Arnold, died wealthy and a general. So-and Alcibiades came back. Yes

benevolence which has so long made his name a very watch-word for the people.

"Mr. Lloyd was one of the few prominent men of our republic, who could point to an ancient and distinguished ancestry. Charles Lloyd, Esquire, of Llanbwynwr, North Wales, the cade of a family connected by marriage with the Howards and Somersets, and thus with the Howards and Somersets, and thus with the heas so often taken himself to task! Now, save that prejudice for which he has so often taken himself to task! Now, save

beauty, who, when younger, so attracted the Yet it is not a time to waver. Down there the attention and applause of Washington during hounds are ready to be unleashed, and the trail his visit to Boston. Beale Lloyd is the third will not be a cold one, by any means. Yet no child of this marriage.

> pitched far above the desert level, which challenged once the world: "My name is Ozymandias, King of K'ngs; Look on my works, ye mighty, and despair this man has not now one single friend to whom he can go, upon whom he can lean! Shall we withhold our pity from a desolation so complete? None to trust—all to fear—no end left-not even God, if He be simply just!

"Boundless and bare, The lone and level sands stretch far away."

Servant, sir, Mr. Lloyd. Hope I sees you very well this fine day, sir."

It is a negro man simply, a rough laborer, half sailor, half hod-carrier, and Mr. Lloyd only Well, George, good day. Stop, George, I

want to speak to you."

A thought comes flashing into his mind, like stops a carriage that is passing, and, as it draws up to the curbstone, he says: "I wish to speak with you, George. No-

and that he conducted all their financial matters. Not a breath of suspicion has ever hinted the possibility of his taking undue advantages of this extraordinary prerogative. Indeed, he was the very embodiment and soul of truth and

honor.

"In person, Mr. Lloyd was remarkably handsome. Tall and commanding in stature, his eloquent features, his piercing eye, his mobile lip, and his rich hair just tinged with gray, have often excited the remark; what a noble-looking of the soult is certain Mr. Lloyd takes the back seat. George timing nipotence, that he is certain Mr. Lloyd has only

tively.

"Why so, George?"

"No such good luck for dis, Mr. Lloyd. You is one o' them kind as does all the favors your-

going to trust you in a matter where I will not trust my own brother."

"So you kin, sir. Meb-be you never holped your brother same as you did me, you know."

"Ah, then—you remember that trifle?"

George gree excited: "No, sar, 'twarn't that.

down to posterity as one of the ablest sustainers of the cause of education.

"We understand that the bulk of his property has been willed to the city, for the purpose of founding an educational establishment, to bear the name of 'the Lloyd Institute.' Such a monument is more durable than any moulded of brase or graven in marble."

So their homage turns out to him a gift like that of the Sabine bucklers to the girl beside

When we put a man above law, by our own act, I assume that we have no right to outlaw him afterwards. I am not defending Beale Lloyd, it merely reprove you. His crime is only relatively less, because, you having a proment showly only the showly only the showly o

of your sixpence with of help outen me. I know all about it. I know how to make old

darkey's shillin' go furder than white man's five

INKLINGS FROM THE FRONTIFR: LIFE ON THE PLAINS AND ADVENTURES IN

dollar gold-piece. Yes sir."

CAMP AT GYPSUM SPRINGS.

To the Editor of the National Era: Soldiers in general, and cavalry troopers especially, are a merry set of fellows-laughing det of a family connected by marriage with the Howards and Somersets, and thus with the blood royal of England, as also it was germane with the most venerable. Welsh stocks, immigrated to this country in 1749, landing in New York. Having some property, he bought an estate in the neighborhood of Albany, and soon after married Katrina Van Coppernael, only child of the famous Patroon of that name. When Van Coppernael died, the whole immense estate became Lloyds in right of his wife. Their eldest son, Rupert Lloyd, was a Colonel in the army of Independence, serving under George Clinton and Gatea also, while alter he became a very prominent member of the Continental Congress. His indignant exposure of the Conway Cabal, and his eloquents of the Continental Congress. His indignant exposure of the Conway Cabal, and his eloquents of the war, Rupert married Marcia Pendleton Wolfe, of Virginia, well known as one of the most famous belies of Williamsburg. His eldest son was Howard Jovyaw Lloyd, so prominent at one time as a leader in the extreme wing of the Federalists. H. J. Lloyd won as his wife Miss Harriet Beale, the fascinating is beauty, who, when younger, so attracted the attention and annihalse of Washington during the war, representation and annihalse of Washington during the ware of the Schuyler, are historic matters. During the war, Rupert married Marcia Pendleton with the continental Congress. Also in the continental Congress of the Conway Cabal, and his eloquents of the war, Rupert married Marcia Pendleton while the continental Congress of the Conway Cabal, and his eloquents of the conway Cabal, and his eloquents of the war, Rupert married Marcia Pendleton with the continental Congress. His indignant exposure of the Conway Cabal, and his eloquents of the conway Cabal, and his eloq philosophers, who determine to make the best made to resemble crinoline as much as possible. These young "blades" represented the lady torturing itself. This giant, this obelisk, this point of admiration to all, this high statue,

"Star Spangled Banner, the Red, white, and Blue," "Do they miss me at Home?" &c., &c. putting so unexpected a stop to the horrible The gay Cavaliers continued to "prance on the war which stained with so much heroic blood sentiments of General Cass and some other factors. light fantastic toe," and whirl in the giddy the soil of sunny Italy, and made to believe members of the Cabinet, succeeded in making that Napoleon sacrificed the cause of Italian itself, in the eyes of intelligent and liberal-mindand country dances, until a late our, when they retired to dream of their sweet- the friendship of the Emperor of Austria. hearts at home.

strike upon a fresh buffalo trail, and, putting our horses in a gentle hand gallop, we started in pursuit. We had, however, galloped but a few to attempt, in order to reduce, without too place it. His forehead glistens with sweat.

The banker begins, and George, attentive, is reassured by the first words: "George, I have a favor to ask of you."

Jupiter chatting with Bancis and Philemon!
"I reckon not, sir," says George, very positively.

I reckon not, sir," says George, very positively.

beautiful belt of cotton-wood and willows.

Here I reined in my horse to let him take breath, looked to the priming of my rifle and six-shooting revolver, and then charged into the midst of the party. With my rifle I brought down a very fine, fat spring calf, and, drawing my Colt's revolver, I spread terror and dismay among the remainder, who went scampering off, uttering a roaring growl, or rather bellow, like low-muttered thunder. After securing the choice parts of the calf's flesh to the cantle of my saddle, I went leisurely down the little stream, endeavoring to pick up an acquaintance with the saucy little animals and merry little birds who inhabit this lovely little vale of "Ah, then—you remember that trifle?"
George grew excited: "No, sar, 'twarn't that.
'Twarn't beca'se you paid the doctor's bill for the broken leg, at all, no how. That there, though it did holp me mightily, was but a trifler for you, as you was gwine on for to say. But what warn't a trifle, sir, was that you, de great Mr. Lloyd, the man what his minutes they say is wuth dollars to him, thinked enough of the

Oh, weary toil, to achieve a life
All pure and true and good! Within,
A wakeful war with every sin, Without, with every foe a strife.

And wherefore? Will the Great look on And land each struggle with a shout, And watch me shut the tempter out Not so. Unheeded and alone, My soul must meet her mortal foce;

With none to help or to oppose, To mark her pman or her moan What cares the world that I have me A guant temptation on my way, And fought it through the livelong

The battle hanging doubtfu! yet? The stars may see me stand or fall : They wear the same eternal smile, And sparkle blindly through it all.

The moon shines with unaltered light, The winds sing and the streams sweep by; What care they whose the victory, Or which is vauquished in the fight? Oh, my weak soul, thy doubt give o'er

Shake off thy weakness with a bound! He stands on consecrated ground God and thine own heart know it all-

God and thins own heart-it is best. Who battles, with such Lookers-cn. And conquers, were the whole world gone, Is hero over all the rest.

Or deem the sacred audience small?

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the National Era: Many of the English newspapers have lost characters in our little farce and grand ball, almost all credit for veracity in continental and they acted their assumed parts very credit- Europe, in consequence of their shameful misvery good musicians, and an excellent variety of the Emperor of France, and the causes inof both wind and string instruments. The ducing him so suddenly to conclude the peace triotic and sentimental songs were sung, and among them the "Marseilles Hymn," the "Stee Scooled Rennes" the "Ped White and those unacquainted with the political affairs of Europe, might easily be misled as to the mo-Charles XV, and who is looked upon as a very "Star Spangled Banner," the "Red, White, and tives really actuating the French monarch, in the Administration of President Buchanan The Administration of President Buchanan

But such an opinion would be very errone member of Congress from Missouri, stopped in of England and Germany and to the Princes our camp. Capt. Hatch, with a detachment of the German Confederation the blame beto the States. I did not have an opportunity part of the fair hopes of the Italian people. of conversing with him, or I should have ascer- The hostile disposition which many English ed his views on the Canadian river route for and German papers manifested during the the Pacific railroad.

The larger game of the prairies, such as buf.

Italian campaign, against France and her able falo, elk, &c., are scarcer this summer than I ruler, together with the immense warlike prepever have known them to be on any of my former campaigns. And yet there is enough of them to afford an exciting chase now and very likely that an alliance would soon be conthen. The other day, my little red-headed friend from county Monehan and myself, took cluded between the Government of Great Britour Maynard rifles and grayhounds, and rode ain and the Princes of the German Confederaout in quest of something larger than deer or antelope. We were fortunate enough to soon of France from invading the hereditary States

pursuit. We had, however, galloped but a few miles, when my companion's horse began to exhibit indications of being lame, and he went back to camp, leaving me alone to the sport and the glory of the chase. I had to ride but a mile or two farther when attaining the very strongholds of the Austrian power in Italy. The French Emperor knew well that could rely no further upon the friendship of Russia, if invading the Austrian States, and thus provoking a revolution in Hungary; and he was well aware that the envious disposition of the English people towards France would ultimately prove stronger than the personal friendship of Lord Palmerston—consequently, he could not shut his eyes to the truth, that by continuing the war against Austria he would expose France to a new struggle against almost the whole of combined Europe. Therefore, being a consummate statesman, he resolved t

being a consummate statesman, he resolved to frustrate the secret machinations and the open animosity of his personal enemies, and of those of the glorious nation at the head of whose affairs his bold vindication of the principle of popular sovereignty had placed him. He concluded peace with the humbled Austrian monarch, whom he treated with some generosity. while, however, pursuing the very course of policy which his own interests and those of the French people required. At first, the English papers praised his moderation; but soon apprehending that he had entered into a secret alliance with the Emperor of Austria, and that England was threatened with an invasion, fear and envy got the better of their sense of equity and envy got the better of their sense of equity and justice, and the most of them, forgetting that they had accused Napoleon of having from ambitious motives begun the war, hastened to blame him for making peace without having deprived Austria of all its Italian possessions, while they must have known that the hostility which they themselves and the German press and Princes had evinced towards France, was the real cause of this failure.

and he would have described, failly. Now, which figure, borrowed from his calculated the secondary of the case of

He has fallen; we view the wreck; we spit upon it; we say:

"Quite erest: Non Quan, si mist credia, marvit lill is part of it. Now Beale Lloyd has smitten fall he for you to go the part of the Loyd has part of it. Now Beale Lloyd has been smitten fall is part of it. Now Beale Lloyd has been fall he for you to go to the part of a charge of the said in the Euglish papers are a fall have above any willingness to sacrifice a more of the more of the more of the fall is part of it. Now Beale Lloyd has been fall is part of it. Now Beale Lloyd has been fall he for you to go to the part of a charge of the fall has been fall he do? Suicide? Hay a fall have above any willingness to sacrifice a more of the fall have above any will into the body of the bask of the body. The beale has a part of the ba cessfully warring against the formidable legions of the French Empire, headed by Napoleon III himself, who is now looked upon by all scientific military men as the greatest general

There can be no doubt as to the seel intentions of the Emperor of France with regard to the States of middle Italy, because he has giv-

opposing and slandering the only foreign Prince who at the present time is both wil-ling and able to aid the Italians in their at-Governments. Governor Kossuth and General Klapka have acted a far more prudent part, time may not be far distant

loss in the death of King Oscar, who was a genuine friend of political, civil, and religious liberty, and who, during his reign, proved hime of the most rational and humane legislators that have ever existed. He was a man of extensive information, of the kindest disposi-tion, and showed on all occasions the most sincere regard for the constitutional rights of the Swedish and Norwegian nations, and a deep sense of justice and equity in all his dealings. He was looked upon as an able general, but he did not possess the blamable ambition of acquiring military renown at the expense of the hves of his soldiers and the money of his subjects, and preserved peace, therefore, during the whole of his reign. His death—which happened on the 8th of July, after a sickness of

greater subserviency to the Slave Oligarchy which the former has evinced, than what the A few nights since, the Hon. John S. Phelps, ous; because, not to Napoleon, but to the press latter did. And sure it is that those two Administrations have greatly degraded, in the estimation of the best portion of the European peo-ple, the reputation of the Utited States, and covered the great Republic with a great deal of infamy, which it will require much purity on the part of future Administrations to blot out. Mr. Pierce had, however, personally, the advantage to be deemed a generous and kind-hearted man—as he really is—while Mr. Buchanan, in consequence of his participation in the conferences of Ostend, and his broken

LETTER FROM ITALY. Turin, September 28, 1859.

To the Editor of the National Era:

BALLOONS.

The early poets, prophets, bards, and scalds cast their eyes heavenward, sighed for the wings of a dove, and imagined flying supernal beings, ether-cleaving genii, distance-destroy-ing magicians, witches, and demons. To free the soul from the clod of the earth this side of the grave, to render the body imponderable, and superior to the laws of gravitation, to that fatalistic force which holds it down—this constituted the most exalted idealism of the early yrists and romancers. The Orient literature lyrists and romancers. The Orient literature glistens with this supramundane machinery. A moral truth or theological dogma was inveriably enforced by a recitation of the violation of some obvious physical law which keeps man to the ground. To this day, that literature and its derivatives are so distinguished. A truth plainly told in the East will not be believed. It must be mixed up with the impossible. The epics of Homer, equally with the Vedas and Vedant, the Arabian Nights Enterview. Its breadth was estimated from to the truth plainly told in the East will not be believed. It must be mixed up with the impossible. The epics of Homer, equally with the Vedas and Vedant, the Arabian Nights Enterview. Its breadth was estimated from torty to ninety miles, and its length conjectured to the control of the sea, and the knight-errant tales of the first of two fresh-water lakes, those of Ujiji and Nyanza, the bare existence of the first of which only had been known, while that of the suspected.

We shall confine our notice to the Lake Nyanza as the most important. It was found hence about three times higher than the Lake Nyanza and Vedant, the Arabian Nights Enterview. tainments, and the knight-errant tales of the middle ages, all deal in supernatural machinety. This universality of a desire to rise above

The first account we have of an attempt to make a machine of any kind to fly through the air, is of the artificial pigeon of archytus a celebrated geometrician, who lived about 400 years before our era. According to Aulus Gelling is a substance. Every great river has many sources, and it depends on the nomenclature to which of the several contributions of the substance. en a solemn pledge neither to allow any other Power to violate the principle of popular sovereignty in Italy, nor to do it himself. Consequently, it depends upon those States them selves to regulate all their internal affairs agreeably to the popular will.

Signor Mazzini has lost almost all confidence among the Liberal party of Italy, on account of his manifesto against the Emperor of France, and he has showed great want of political sagacity and genuine patriotism in globe of copper or other suitable metal, wrought olitical sagacity and genuine patriotism in globe of copper or other suitable metal, wrought extremely thin, in order to have it as light as

fire, and then launched from some elevated ture than that of the western side of the conticompts at giving themselves free constitutional point, when it will float like a vessel on the water. Then came a succession of attempts to fly through the air; and it is asserted that, when Mon- Mon- with artificial wings, alternately running and flying, immense speed was achieved. Accord. archical Constitution, because the idea of erecting republics at the present time in Europe must be looked upon as foolish, and as an evident proof of want of statements and as a evident proof of want of statements as a chieved. According to the great aronaut, Mr. John Wise, this sist of millet and of maize, the latter received from America though India. With apparently abundant facilities for irrigation, not a grain of the latter. Its corns consists of millet and of maize, the latter received from America though India. must be looked spon as foolish, and as an evident proof of want of statesmanship in every person who still cherishes it.

Sweden and Norway have suffered an immense loss in the death of King Oscar, who was a genuine friend of political, civil, and religious liberty, and who, during his reign, proved him. of its own weight. Now, if this be so lastened to a man's body as not to interfere with the free use of his arms and legs, he may then ballast himself so as to be a trifle heavier than the upward tendency of the balloon, which will and small milk, but not for labor, are the only animals which have been domesticated. The be nearly in equilibrio.

If, then, he provides himself with a pair of wings, made on the bird principle, with socket-joints to slip over his arms at the shoulders, and a grasping handle internally of each one, at the distance from the shoulder-joint of the

wing as the distance is from the shoulder-joint to his hand, he may beat against the air with his wings, and bound against the air with his feet, so as to make at least a hundred vards at This, Mr. Wise says, he has often of both wind and string instruments. The music was of a high order, much of it being selected from recent numbers of Our Musical Friend, and well performed. Several fine patriotic and sentimental songs were sung, and triotic and sentimental songs were sung, and length, by bounding against the tops of the trees. Such a contrivance, he says, would be inestimable advantage to exploring expeditions; landings to otherwise inaccessible mountains, escapes from surrounding icebergs, ex-The French Republic, with the immense eagerness in scientific investigation which character-

> Jourdan, he was enabled to gain the victory of during ascensions; Biot and Lussac in the early part of this century leading the way. The first ascension in Paris, in 1783, is recorded in the Procest Verbal of the Academy of Sciences. By that we learn that on November 21, 1783, at the Chateau de la Muette, an experiment was made with the aerostatic machine of M. de Montgolfier. The sky was partly clouded, wind northwest. At eight minutes after noon,

and his promise to the depatation which brought it for defined the right of the Romes, in people before all Europe, are considered that provides the provides of the control of the contro

G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

fter sent to.

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air; and that the art will be redeemed from its resent very magnificent and sublime but un DISCOVERIES IN EASTERN AFRICA.

The intrepid and scientific travellers, Captains Burton and Speke, conquering a thousand difficulties, succeeded in penetrating the continent, between latitudes four degrees south to the depth of six hundred miles, over land that the foot of a European never trod before. The most remarkable discoveries they made con-

the earth, and soar through the air, was the lyrical foreshadowing of the possibilities of speke to be the true and long-sought-for source spicence. of the Nile; a question which has puzzled civ

ossible, and to be filled with etherial air or liquid say. The land is evidently less favored by nanent, and the negroes are physically, and per-haps even mentally, inferior. The eastern side haps even mentally, inferior. The eastern side possesses no navigable rivers leading to the sea, spectable progress towards civilization is impossible. A hardy, coarse cotton is grown, and the art of weaving a fabric of correspondent quality is understood. So is the art of making nalleable iron, the highest stretch of negro civ ilization in this part of Africa. Letters are un known to the negroes of the eastern coast. The staple exports consist of the bodies of the in-habitants in bondage, and of the tusks of the slaughtered elephants. The imports correspond in value.—London Examiner.

From the Spirit of the Times, October 18. A WIFE'S HEROISM.

We regret to learn that one of our most explorations of volcanic craters, traversing vast swamps and morasses, walking over lakes and Vork, has met with a most serious loss, the Vork, has met with a most serious loss, the promontories, or exploring the cloud-capped peaks of Chimborazo, could all, according to peaks of Chimborazo, could all, according to eaks of Chimborazo, could all, according to ar author, thus be easily accomplished.

Notwithstanding nearly eighty years have lansed since the discovery of balloons in Fair, leaving his place in charge of his wife. Notwithstanding nearly eighty judgments in clarked since the discovery of balloons in Fair, leaving his piace in charge of the clarked since, up to this time no practical advance. Shortly after noon, while the men were yet at France, up to this time no practical advance dinner, Mrs. Monnot discovered dense smoke dinner, Mrs. Monnot discovered dense smoke issuing from the stables. She was alone with her women-not a man within call-the blood ized it, instituted a secret school of aerostation, for the purpose of making balloons useful in war. The result of this was, that in June, 1794 observations was paralyzed, but soon recovered her presence of mind to perform what she considered a religious 1794, observations were made of the Austrian to perform what she considered a religious camp; and by signals conveyed to General duty—to save her husband's property, even at the risk of her own life. Starting Fleurus. A balloon was sent with Napoleon's army to Egypt, and, after the capitulation at army to Egypt, and, after the capitulation at claims of Kansas, has altogether lost the high reputation which he had acquired as chief of the Cabinet of Mr. Polk, and is now spoken of with much disrepect by Europeans generally.

Puelicola.

Puelicola.

Puelicola.

Puelicola.

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Puelicola.

The presentation, on the 24th instant, of the vote of the Romagnas to Victor Emmanuel, for the annexation of the four Legations to Piedanot, and the King's acceptance of that vote, and his promise to the deputation which brought it, to defend the rights of the Romagnian people before all Europe, are considered as the boldest steps made as yet in Italy, and one of the surest proofs of the people's determined to the surest proofs of the surest proofs of the su

rummond light, &c."

The writer adds, that before the necessary amount was subscribed, Prof. H. H. Lockwood borrowed from bank, on his own note, the sum of \$900, in order to secure Ben's freedom beyond a contingency, as the purchase money had to be paid on the 6th inst.

For the National Era CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

We are so far satisfied with the wisdom as pounded by the Secretary of this Society, in a series of resolutions which he presented lately, at public meetings, in the cities of Bangor and Boston, that we wish to offer them to our readers, together with comments thereon. The first here referred to are those offered by Rev. Henry T. Cheever, at a public meeting in be-half of the Church Anti-Slavery Society in the city of Bangor, on the evening of September 29th, at the Central Church, (Prof. George

Shephard's,) as follows:
"Resolved, That whereas history shows that thrown, except it has been assailed in the name of the living God, and branded as sin; and whereas the abolition of British West India Slavery was accomplished by a mighty moral agitation only as the motive power, and was, in the strictest sense, the work of a revived practical Christianity—therefore it is evident that the vaster work of abolishing the far from being brought about by the power of humanity alone, or by a merely negative non-extension principle in politics, must be the through a profound religious conviction of the essential sinfulness of such Slavery, in the awakened consciences and hearts of Christian men and women, impelling them everywhere to ceaseless moral agitation in behalf of the en-

slaved.
"Resolved, further, That if these things be for the American churches, if they will retain their Christianity, and hold good their title to he churches of Christ to take in hand, as es, the dreadful sin of slaveholding, by making the practice or advocacy of it a bar to Christian fellowship and communion, and by accepting as the providential mission and duty of the American clergy and American churches vast system of American Slavery.
"Resolxed, That the Church Anti-Slavery

Society should be a voice for the silent D mocracy throughout the American churches, that groan, being burdened for 'them that are in bonds, as bound with them,' and that burn with desire to have an unfettered ministry pro-claiming the law and the Gospel of God against lavery, and stigmatizing that as a crime in itself, which so many in the ministry have apologized for, as not malum in se."

second series of resolutions above referred to are those which were adopted at a late meeting in Boston, at the Tremont Temple. Rev. George T. Day, pastor of the Roger Williams Church, Providence; Theodore Til-ton, one of the editorial staff of the New York Senator from Massachusetts, addressed the meeting. Statements were also made by the President of the Society, Rev. J. C. Webster, f Hopkinton, Massachusetts, and by its Secretary. The latter gentleman, Rev. Henry T. Cheever, of Jewett City, Connecticut, offered these resolutions, which, by report in the Bos-ton Daily Atlas, were forcibly advocated by the first speaker, evidently an eloquent and and Wilberforce stamp.
"Resolved, That inasmuch as the leading

element in man's nature is the religious ele ment, and an eminent historian (Guizot) has ably proven how religious reformations in the cial and political reformation for the last eighthat the late religious reformation in this country, if it be of God, will so increase, unite, and ciple, the noblest triumph accorded to Christianity in our world, even the emancipation of the four millions of American

Resolved. That the converts of the late r vivals are they upon whom the hopes of true Christianity centre, as to be her standard-bearers and supporters in the pending conflict be tween despotism and the self-righteous formal-ism of the Rabbis on the one side, hugging together the institution of Slavery in the name of God, and Freedom and Reformed Religion on the other side, bearing liberty, light, and law, for the enslaved, and loosing the bands of wick ednesss, undoing the heavy burdens, and letting the oppressed go free.
"Resolved, That young men in all the church-

es are called upon to be up and earnest in maintaining the rights of man, as sacred and inalienable, without distinction of blood or races, and that property in man is impossible, as being without grant from the Creator, and equally contrary to natural justice and to re

The Church Anti-Slavery Society, as we un derstand it, has had its origin in a deep con-viction of the inherent sinfulness of slavehold-ing, and in the solemn impression that it is to be arrayed against it, and to be thoroughly the organic iniquity of the nation, that my perish not by the terrible cancer that has a! eady made such inroads upon its constitution.

with Albert Barnes, that there is no power out of the church that could sustain Slavery one hour, if it were not sustained in it; and that detach itself from all connection with Slavery, and utter a calm and deliberate voice to t world against it, its overthrow would be peace fully accomplished.

The Church Anti Slavery Society exists, we

apprehend, for the very purpose of thus array ing the American churches against Slavery es against Slavery procuring a complete separation of the principle and practice of slaveholding from our Christianity. It puts broadly upon its banner, that he who runs may read. "th quacy and impossibility of any remedy or relief rom Slavery but one that insists upon its in nerent wrongfulness, its total intrinsic baseness. and denies absolutely the wild and guilty phantasy than man can have property in man. compromise with It declares, again : Slavery allowable, but i demanded at once in the name of God, who has commanded to loose the bands of wickedness,

to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the pressed go free, and that ye break every yok According to the public exposition of its Sucretary, the mission of the Church Anti-Slavery Society is four-fold: First. To establish the position of the inhe

rent sinfulness of Slavery; not because its sin-fulness is added to or intensified by the quali-fying term inherent, but because leading divines our country have asserted the contrary, viz: that Slavery is not sin in itself, not maken i se, as a reason for not tending to sin in the church or in its Missionary Boards. Second. To carry into practical operation as a Christian duty, the principle of

munion with slaveholders, and disfellowship thereby with the sin of slaveholding.

Third. To vindicate the Christian from any warrant or allowance of chattel sla

very.
Fourth. To deliver our American Christian

of every age; and that, as soon as known, it will carry with it a sufficient number of the American churches of this age to make it a power in the land.

Through the test thus offered by the Church Anti-Slavery Society, the experiment is now to be tried, whether the Northern churches are or are not irreclaimably Pro-Slavery. For that experiment, however, time enough must be given to have it fairly tried. Whenever and wherever, in any case, a church deliberately refuses to pronounce slaveholders, then it will be the duty of true Christians in that church or ecclesiastical connection to come out of it, and to unite with or organize themselves into a new the guaranty of thirty or forty millions of dollars per year. Thence arises the plan of leaving the purchase of land to the will of the peasant, in which case many would not buy, and the risk of the Government in guarantying payment would be very greatly reduced. The rumor that emancipation would be proclaimed in September, on the attainment of his majority by the heir apparent, was, of course, unfounded. Such a proclamation would be impossible in the present state of the conditions which are to be affixed to emancipation. And everything must move slowly in a work which lelevates from slaves to freemen twenty millions of people, scattered over a territory four or five times as large as our own slave States.

Anti-Slavery Church, that shall "remembe

A letter, we understand, will be ere long sent to the churches of every denomination, by the Executive Committee of the Church Anti-Sla very Society, that will bring the subject dis-tinctly and directly before them. Unless that letter be smothered and suppressed by the ministry, (who stand at the gate and command the ear of the churches,) like the late overture to the New School General Assembly from the Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church, the churches will have opportunity to pass upon it and the country and the whole world wil know whether its churches are ranged on the

know whether its churches are ranged on the side of the oppressed or of the oppressor.

The wise providence of God is swiftly bringing the experiment to an issue. The late refusal of the American Board, at its annual meeting in Philadelphia, to adopt the amendment offered by Dr. Cheever to the report on Mission, pronouncing "the holding the Choctaw Mission, pronouncing "the holding of slaves to be, in the opinion of the Board, ar immorality, inconsistent with members any Christian church, and that missi churches should be required immediately to puraway from themselves this sin, and cease to nction it even in appearances," will hasten

the solemn solution.

Let the friends of the slave, in the church and out, in patience possess their souls. Events are ripening. The solemn-breathing drama is fast unfolding. The curtain is about to be fted upon a new order. The years are ours, but the ages are God's. Let us hold fast our Anti Slavery integrity, and never let it go.

Oh. blessed is he who can divine
Where real right doth lic,
And dares to take the side that seems
Wrong to man's blindfold eye!

OUR MISSIONS ARROAD_THEIR USE LESSNESS FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INTERESTS

Turin, September 27, 1859. To the Editor of the National Era:

The uselessness of wasting the public m The uselessness of wasting the public money to maintain sinecure missions abroad is once more illustrated in the following narrative.

A gendeman, travelling through Europe, having been especially requested by one of the great New England manufacturers to propose to the Piedmontese Government the introduction into Piedmont of some useful America. ican improvement, he, upon his arrival at this capital, applied to our Legation for the necesary information and facilities required in sim

The bell is rung; the gentleman's card is re ceived by the acting Secretary, who informs him that the Minister resident is absent on an Gent. How long before the Minister get

Sec. About a month; but if you wish yo passport vised, I will attend to it Gent. Don't need a vise, but would like see him on busine

Sec. I can act for him; what is it? The gentleman communicates the object of his visit to the Secretary, who sanctions it with

his high approbation, and suggests that the matter be placed before the King.

Gent. It is exactly what I want to do, and will thank you for an introduction to some o Sec. Have you any letter for the American

from his friends, Mr. Floyd or Mr.

Sec. If you had any letters from the above entlemen, or some other personal friend, I could go with you to the Piedmontese Minister Gent. I was unaware that American citizens eeded letters from their friends at home to our

them the services pertaining to their of-The Secretary made several bows, expressi his regrets that the gentleman had not brought a letter of recommendation, which would have secured their good offices in the matter, and

offer to vise the passport; to all which the gen-tleman made no reply, but quitted the premises.

The foregoing may be relied on to be a cor-rect statement of facts. Since, then, our representative at Turin is not the general protector of American interests there, but, according to per's Ferry in terms of reprobation. The inhis Secretary's statement, the protector of only his friends, I may be permitted to ask, what in the name of God do we keep a mission there or, at the public cost of \$15,000 or \$20,00 per annum? Is it for watching the policy of the Sardinian Kingdom, and for sending us the weekly report of Italian proceedings and news, t the enormous postage of \$1,000 or \$1,500 But the newspapers furnish all that more quick-

ly, and at no cost.

Or is it for controlling the destinies of Italy Neither our position nor our policy permits other interference there than the mere expression of our sympathy; and this is so well mani fested by the American press, that a mission for that purpose becomes altogether unneces

Respecting vises, I and thousands of American travellers can attest that they are always granted by the agents of all Governments through whose dominions the traveller wishes pass, without any need of the American vise, which only serves to exact one dollar per head nnecessarily.

It must be remembered that the material is

erests of the United States in Europe are commercial, not political; and that, for the prote ion of these interests, Consuls, not Ministers are the proper officers to be appointed. These exist already; and where the treaty stipulations equire that Consuls should communicate with local Government through a diplomatic agent, diplomatic powers may be conferred on one Consul in each country, for the sole object of being the means, for himself and his colof being the means, for himself and his colleagues, of direct intercourse with that Govern ment. The adoption of this system would be highly favorable to the commercial interests of the United States, and would save to the treasury the utterly unnecessary expenditure annually incurred for the support of sinecure diplomatic missions in Europe.

From the New York Tribune

EMANCIPATION IN RUSSIA The great work of Russian Emancipation is slowly progressing. The Provincial Committees have been tardy in their deliberations. the Cossacks of the Don sent their projects to the Central Committee of St. Petersburgh. There were facts to be learned from the proprietors; these facts were to be verified. many instances, by personal examination; and, when this basis had been obtained, a committee has often consumed from fifty to a hundred sessions before agreeing upon a definite plan of provinces, there have been found men of benevolence and justice, who, like Councillor Baranovsky, Governor of Orenburg-a speech of whom we have before us—have entered fully into the noble intention of the Czar, and, by word and deed, furthered it to the utmost extent of their power.
right of the serf to himself is conceded. question discussed has been, how shall emancipated serf best become the owner house, with land enough to sustain him? amount of land varies, with the productive of soil, from eight to twelve acres. Landlords are compelled to furnish this land, and means to work it, and take their pay in labor—a certain number of days' labor per year for so many years. They have also to provide for the maintenance of the acred and included.

maintenance of the aged and infirm; and small municipal authorities are created for the protection of the serfs in their rights. Such is the general tener of the projects elaborated by gested into one general plan by committees ap pointed to that duty by the Emperor, under the ity from the stigma that has come upon it as a slaveholding Christianity, by the complicity of American churches with Slavery.

These ends the Church Anti-Slavery Society will steadily pursue, believing, as it does, that in so doing it is the exponent of the church catholic of every age; and that, as soon as known, it will carry with it a sufficient number of the American churches of this age to make it a power in the purchase of land to the will of the

heir advantage to advertise in the Era. Measrs. Pettingill & Co., S. B. Niles, and Joy o., are our authorized advertising agents for Boston, ew York, and Philadelphia

Tra: G. W. Light, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Innis, Salem, lass.; Thomas Wheeler, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. T. Park, fount Union, Ohio; Joseph Hughes, Philadelphia, Pa.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1859.

All letters for the National Era must

addressed to Mrs. M. L. BAILEY, National Era, Washington, D. C. THE REVOLT AT HARPER'S FERRY.

We give place this week to a long and interesting account of the revolutionary attempt at Harper's Ferry. We say revolutionary, because it was in no sense of the word a negro insurrection. Not a single slave was engaged in it; and it is therefore the height of absurdity to style it a negro insurrection.

Tremendous as the sensation produced by this affair has been, the fact is indisputable that only twenty men in the whole Union were found to engage in it. If any others shall be implicated as aiders and abettors, they have not been quite insane enough to embark their fortunes in it, and are on that very account the more culpable, because they cannot plead the excuse of downright madness. No humane or reasonable man will for a noment sympathize with this effort to incite servile insurrection; no reasonable man could anticipate its success; and it argues utter ignorance of the circumstances, and of history, to expect good results from it, even if successful. The cause of emancipation has no worse enemies than these men. They disparage the cause of Liberty by their bloody conspiracies, and bring odium and suspicion upon its friends.

Two classes of men will rejoice at this deplo rable folly, viz: the misguided men who set them upon the bloody work, and the Democratic nagogues who, at any sacrifice of the peace of the South they profess to love so well, are ready to turn it into political capital. The Douglas organ of this city is of this class. It has been a God-send to all such reckless politicians, and their only regrets are that it did not occur two weeks sooner, so that its effects might have been felt upon the October elections. The hue and cry they now raise, pretending to believe that the Republican party are responsible for Brown's schemes, is gotten up in a spirit of anmitigated demagogueism The Washington States, the Constitution newspaper, the New York Herald, Express, Day Book, and other kindred sheets, are persistently charging this affair to the Republican party. They know that their assertions are false, libellous, and incendiary; but they have caught at it like a drowning man at a straw, and they will persist in it though they know its tendency is to produce the very consequences they pretend to deprecate. They instil into the minds of the slaves the belief that the great and powerful Republican party is ready to trample on the Constitution and the rights of the States in the effort to liberate them even although it should involve the extermina tion of the white race. This falsehood, wel stuck to, they think, will produce a reaction in favor of the Black Democracy; and they reck not if it should cause the very insurrectionary enirit which they profess to abhor.

Not one Republican paper, so far as we hav cendiary sheets which we have referred to have Tribune and Post, in order to convey the impression that those journals approve the conduct of Brown and his confederates, while the fact is just the contrary. They have deeply deplored the affair, and, like ourselves, are among the number of those who regard it as a calamity, as well on account of its immediate effects in the loss of life, as for the odium it brings upon the noble cause of peaceful Emancipation. For a long time to come, a degree of aspicion will probably attach to every Northern nan who, with legitimate objects in view, wishes to settle in Virginia.

The Democratic demagogues would rejoice at the occurrence of just such an attempt at nsurrection prior to each election. They are the men who instigated the Border Ruffian raids upon Kansas; and seeing how much the cause of Slavery lost by them, they would be glad to see Border Ruffian invasions of the slave States by Northern men. But they will be disappointed. The folly of Brown will not be repeated. Insurrections in the South may take place, instigated by the mendacious harangues of Democratic demagogues, as they did in 1856; but it may be hoped that the men of the North who are prone to such madness will have received a lesson in the fate of Ossawatomie Brown and his companions. His extraordinary courage, which has been freely acknowledged by prisoner, Col. Washington, and by his captors, will not soon be found in another. It must be remembered, also, that it was not so much 'Abolition fanaticism" as the personal wrongs he received from the Border Ruffians in Kansas, which caused him to plot treason and insurrection. One of his sons was mur dered in cold blood by the Missouri ruffians, and another killed by their cruel treatment of him while a prisoner; his property was Cestroyed or stolen, and his rights as a freeman trampled under foot. It was these peculiarly aggravating wrongs, operating upon a mind naturally ardent, brave, and strong, though uncultivated, which conspired to produce the daring folly which we deplore, and over which Democratic demagogues rejoice. It is no probable that they will soon find another Ossa watomie Brown to manufacture political capital for them.

A CARD FROM MR. GIDDINGS. - We copy from the Philadelphia North American a card from Mr. Giddings, in which he denies that Brown consulted him in regard to his intended invasion of Virginia. He at the same time ad ministers a merited rebuke to the demagogue who, for the sake of making political capital, are anxious to implicate him in that affair. When shall we hear from Mr. Guthrie?

"THE HARPER'S FERRY INVASION AS PART CAPITAL."—Such is the title of the leading editorial on Monday last, in the Richmond Enquirer, the organ of Governor Wise. It is urged by the Enquirer that the enemies of Republicans should press this affair into their service, and thus, if possible, arrest the tide which is sweeping the Sham Democracy before it. This is a frank confession on the part of the Wise organ, and fully confirms the charges we have elsewhere made, against the party to which it belongs. The Harper's Ferry Invasion is regarded by the leaders of that party as a most fortunate circumstance; and while they overflow with crocodile tears, their hearts rejoice at it. Their only regret is, that it did not happen three weeks sooner, when its effects CAPITAL."-Such is the title of the leading ednot happen three weeks sooner, when its effects. The statement of Redpath, that Brown "had might possibly have saved them from overelming defeat in Pennsylvania, if not in refers to the fact that Mr. Garrison has always Ohio. Democratic a spirants to the Presidency and their retainers are the only parties in

THE COUP D'ETAT. Washington States, the Douglas

in this city, renews its threat of a coup d'état in the event of the election of a Republican President. We published some months ag paragraph from the editorial columns of that ournal, in which Floyd, Thompson, and Cobb he Southern members of the Cabinet, were en joined, by their allegiance to Slavery, never to surrender their trusts to the hands of "Black Republicans." Floyd, the Secretary of War. was especially called upon to hold fast to his command of the army in the contingency sup-

The following is a reiteration of the sam reasonable sentiment by the States of Friday

ty to suppose that the slaveholding States would risk submission to such an Administration as Black Republicanism would bring to Washing-Black Republicanism would bring to washing-ton. Virginia, in view of what has transpired within the last few days, would be faithless to every principle which she holds most dear, were she to consent to let the Armory at Harper's Ferry and the fortifications at Old Point Con fort pass into the keeping of a Seward, a Chase a Banks, or any other Black Republican. Wha security could be furnished her, that the arms

We are not informed by the Douglas organ whether its favorite, Douglas, is to be made pro visional President, a la Ossawatomie Brown or whether Mr. Buchanan is expected to hold over. But the States' known hatred of the President would lead us to expect that M Douglas is to play the Napoleon. As the States and its confederates meditate treason, on the happening of a probable event, we pre sume that they have their programme cut and dried, just as Brown had his. We are cu rious to compare the "Democratic" Provision al Constitution with the one found in old Brown's bag. It would be curious if they should be found to correspond in their leading

MOB LAW AND ESPIONAGE.

The following incendiary article appear n the Washington States, the Douglas or gan, on Tuesday last. We had barel oom, in our last issue, which went to pre the same afternoon, to extract the portion of it which refers more directly to ourselve and to brand it as it deserves. It is worthy of Robespierre, for hardihood, ferocity, and reck essness of truth, decency, and the rights o others. Without a shadow of evidence, this organ of the Illinois Senator slanders his eighbors and fellow-citizens, and, in spite of his disclaimers a day or two later, attempts to excite a spirit of mob violence against us It also counsels the establishment of a sys em of espionage, and would have the Republi cans of this city watched and dogged, in regu lar France-Austrian style, by minious of Doug las and Buchanan! Such is the counsel given by the States to the people of the Federal Me-

From the States of Tuesday, Oct. 18. THE INSURRECTION AT HARPER'S LERRY This is altogether the most alarming and daring insurrectionary demonstration that has been made in the United States. It is a natural corollary to the "irrepr

conflict" doctrine—an emanation and an sence of Black Republicanism. The plan seems to have been deliberately preconcerted. To what extent the leading wardites are complicated in it, by their and advice, may never be ascertained

It cannot be reasonably doubted that it was formally inspired by them; and we hope men will be found to bring every guilty wretch c ected with it to condign pur ected with it to condign punishment.

The siaveholding States are now more die tinctly forewarned than ever as to that which Black Republicanism is prepared to consum

National Government. It is the part of wisdom for them to forearm.

In the mean time, let the metropolitan thorities look vigilantly and act diligently on behalf of the security of the District. Let every well-disposed resident consider him-self a special constable, for the purpose of as-

certaining the iniquitous dens of That there are desperate Abolitionists in this ommunity, prepared to apply the match to the Union, cannot be reasonably doubted. Have the National Era and Republic any

subscribers in this city? If so, such are a hostile array to its durable well-being. We suspect that the bloody scheme of Harper's Ferry had its aiders and abettors in Washington. We shall not be surprised if it is a concentrating point for the concocting of desperate Black Republican schemes.

The time for striking was in all likelihood arranged here. No moment was a feel of the striking was in all likelihood arranged here.

arranged here. No moment was so favorable as that which brought the intelligence of triamphant Sewardism in Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. Happily, we have an Executive who knows how to conscientiously discharge its duty. Suppose it were represented by a Seward, a Chase, a Banks, or any other Black Republican, what would be the condition of the coun-

sued towards the insurgents. Their enormi-ties have been such as to turn mercy itself into

OSSAWATOMIE BROWN'S POLITICS. Mr. James Redpath, a well known advocate of negro insurrections, has furnished the Boston Atlas with a long account of the life and achievementsof Brown, the leader of the attack on Harper's Ferry; and concludes his glowing tribute by the following paragraph. in which his political affinities, or rather, we should say, his antipathies, are defined. It will be seen that he repels the charge that Brown is a Republican, as false; and goes on to show that Brown's distrust of Republicans was so great, that he brought matters to a premature crisis, lest the triumph of the Republicans should cause the public mind to lapse into the idea of a peaceful and conservative se

lution of the Slavery question. Redpath says: "As to John Brown's political opinions. It is asserted that he was a member of the Re-publican party. It is false. He despised the an party. Of course he was opposed tension of Slavery, and in favor, also, to the extension of Slavery, and in favor, also, of organized political action against it; but when the Republicans cried Halt! John Brown said-Forward, march! He was an Abolition-ist of the Bunker Hill school; he had as little sympathy with Garrison as Seward; he be-lieved in human brotherhood and the God of Battles; he admired Nat. Turner as well as was heroic to fight against a petty tax on tea, and endure seven years of warfare for a politi-cal right, and a crime to fight in favor of restoring an outraged race to every birthright with which their Maker had endowed them, but of which the South had for two centuries robbed them. The recent outbreak was prema-

as little sympathy with Garrison as Seward," opposed the idea of abolishing Slavery by war or bloodshed; and we have been pleased to the land who do not sincerely deplore the observe that even Mr. Garrison has been true to his peace principles on this recasion. He de-

MURDER OF SENATOR BRODERICK.

The killing of Senator Broderick in a duel

Thus unequally matched, what was to be by Judge Terry is one of the most execrable neither a Republican nor an Anti-Slavery man fore he had even aimed it; the experienced himself, he is yet a victim and a martyr to the man's bullet, fired at leisure, and without risk stand up, both in Congress and out, against the | ticed Northern men are fools to allow them he pays the penalty of his resistance by his unely end. He was marked for destruction and he has been destroyed. Such bloody in cidents as this are among the pains and penalties which the cause of Freedom has to suffer in its struggles against a barbarous enemy, in its march toward a final triumph. We by no means wish to be understood

ndorsing either the principles or position of the late lamented Senator Broderick. He occupied his own peculiar place. That place was at least one of respectability and manliness. He acted under the light he had. That he acted on a comparatively low plane, is not to be imputed to any want of uprightness and integrity. These we accord to him fully. He had the character and the determination to resist the demands of the fell tyranny that sought either to sway or to crush him. If he did not exhibit the enirit of a reformer he vet manifested the mner of a man. He refused to succumb to lictation, he stood faithfully by what he regarded to be the rights of the people. For this he perished, and it is for this we honor The immediate circumstances of his leath are immaterial. He happened to fall by he hand of Judge Terry. But if he had esaped his deadly aim, the bowie-knife or reolver of some other of the conspirators against his life would have been equally fatal. He was a doomed man. His fate reads a lesson alike to those who went with him in his hostility to the slaveholders, and to those who go farther than he did. It should animate resolution, and fortify determination to hedge in and destroy that stalking tyrant, the slave power, that thus vindicitively pursues its victims to the grave. We are taught another lesson in the death

f Mr. Broderick. And that is the consummate folly of unprepared, unpracticed men, allowing nselves to be dragooned into the duel with roficients in the art of human slaughter. Of arse, we denounce the duel in all its aspects a hideous relic of barbaric ages. But we re particularly condemn it as an engine of sassination. Judge Terry is a Texan. is personal characteristics we know nothing. at this we do know: That the people of his ection dwell in arsenals, and are themselves often walking arsenals. Slavery necessarily compels constant war, forces the arming of the ninant race. They are therefore skilled in the use of weapons. Powder and lead are important items in every Texan's annual domestic expenditure. Every man's house and every nan's pockets are crowded with deadly weapons Southwestern life and history is full of feud, and quarrel, and bloody collision. Probably a maority of the Southern members of Congress to lay have had, at some period or other in their ives, an affray, an encounter, of some sort, and very often bloody and fatal. On the other hand, we do not suppose there are five members from the Northern States who ever were engaged in anything of the kind. In the South, to be a ighting man is a good passport to Congress. In the North, to be a fighting man is reckoned a conclusive reason for such a man being kept heard. out of that body. These statements afford suftion of individuals of the two sections, when opposed in the duel. It is well illustrated in

Yorker. His opponent came from the far Suth. Unused to his task, Broderick's pistol was discharged through confusion or accident before it was in a position to endanger his antagonist. Profiting by this circumstance, his his weapon, without risk, and coolly fire through the body of his victim; which he did with scientific skill and fatal accuracy, his ball evidently going within an inch of the spot he intended to

Southern men, in their duelling intercourse with one another, seldom come to actual conflict. Duelling itself is not only a profession with them, but duelling correspondence is equally an art. They are usually proficients n both. On the contrary, Northern men know nothing about either. When a Northern man can be forced or in any way induced to recognise the code, he at once finds himself enveloped in mysteries of correspondence, as well as gnorant of the customs and practices of the duellist. If he is likely to be found a troublesome antagonist, as Brooks found Burlingame. suddenly a convenient way of escape is found for the reluctant brave, in the written propositions that precede the meeting.

If, on the contrary, he is likely to be but a lunderer, as most of them certainly would be at this business, then he is regarded only as a target which quick shooting, or some other sleight-of-hand contrivance, is sure to hit. As a general proposition, there is no equality be tween the parties when they are Northern and Southern men, and it is intended there shall be none. Practice, skill, quickness, steadiness, are opposed to the absence of all these qualities, and the chances against the inexperienced side are as ten to one. We say, therefore, it is stupid folly for Northern men with their habits to accept the duelling code at the hands of the

sassination to suit any man of genuine honor or humanity. Our professed duelling men are live, and move, and have our being. The hero, mere assassins. They hunt in couples. No and heroins—we must call her the heroin one of them intends to put himself fairly and though the title of the book seems to indicate a aboveboard against an antagonist every way vulgar fraction—and many of the subordinate equal. Is a man to be attacked? Then he must be allowed no fair chance. Sumner, unarmed, was assailed, sitting and confined, by an bristling with weapons, ready at a moment's description.

For the good qualities of the book, the tone knife, and stabbed Sumper to the heart. He stood by his friend to guard and revenge this very contingency. What is this but the conkindred character is to be done, who of these ing, office-seeking, world-encrusted, shallow men goes alone? One follows another at convenient distance, as they prowl through the venient distance, as they prowl through the streets. If the attack of a single adversary is rather than developed, we may not believe, or, nade, before the victim can recover himself, he finds his enemy doubled. This is South Carolina practice. We call it assassination, and nothing else. We say the whole duelling code, as attempted to be applied to Northern men, is no better than a code of assassination, brutal, powardly, and infamous. We consider Senster Broderick's marder a case in point. He was without the practice or the habits of the duellist. He had spent months in an excited political canvass. Fresh from the heat of mental strife, his nervous sensibilities at the highest pitch, without familiarity with the use of reapons, with no time for training, he is sudenly called to the field, before breakfast of the ext morning after the election, with its amart

attempt of Brown as the work of a man who it is fair to suppose, from what is said of his appearance on the ground, had been carefully and deliberately preparing himself for

naturally expected but just what followed? tragedies in our recent political history. Though | The inexperienced man's pistol going off bespirit of Slavery. He has been hunted to his going with deadly malevolence straight through death because he dared resist the tide of Prothe vitals of his victim. The act is a cool, pre-Slavery fanaticism in California. He dared to meditated murder, and nothing else. Unpracleaders of the negro-holding aristocracy, and selves to be dragooned into such toils. Let the assassins of the slave power be met as assasins. Let them bear the odium of their real cation. And let Northern men do their duty, and prepare for whatever consequences may eaten, but let no one of them pose his life to the unequal chances of a chalenged conflict with men of such an infamous

Senator Broderick's whole course, since he has been in the Senate, has been such as to mmand the respect of all sides. Unasming in his deportment, upright in his conduct and purposes, attentive and fearless in the discharge of his duties, his loss is a public calamity, irrespective of his political position and the circumstances of his violent death.

THE REVIEW

Almost a Heroine. By the author of "Charles Auches-

This is "almost" an interesting book-it deed, it is quite one, in spite of a style artificial, stilted, and absolutely fatiguing. If people have a given number of verbs, nouns, and adjectives, to put together, why won't they "take t the natural way," as people do the fever and ague "out West?" Let us have one sentence ended before the next is begun. But in the volume before us sentences are continually be ing cleft, that other sentences or clauses may be interiected into the fissure. It is a literary re-enacting of the drama of creation-trap-rock and granite. It is like sliding down hill when the hill is snaggy and stony, and the snow no deep. You go smoothly a second or two, and then fetch up against a gnarled root-another second, and you "slew round" against a birch stump-extricated a third time, you pitch headbremost over a pile of stones; and by the time you reach the foot of the hill, you have discov-

facilis as Virgil found his. Take a few examples selected at random "He never reflected for an instant on the fact that his own medical researches and the extraordinary wisdom he had gathered from them, and acted upon independently, were quite as much literary facts as (how much more lastng and useful than) the ephemera of literary ts in general."

ered that your descensus Avernum is not s

"I am not ashamed to confess that, in that young time of mine, (no spring, although so young,) I believed all authors to be exceptional

The boy went to the couch, and the reading ntinued; but, oh, (not to prose,) under wha umstances?"
This valuable document (I did not cut i out, and have never seen it since) appeared fortnight after my book."

observed just now that Arnold Major had a vast number more letters (by post, not print er's imp) than he had received before, also (sitting in the same room so much, I could not help seeing) he replied to them in very scraps rtness-about four lines apiece.

For in it there was neither rant for decla ion, nor for expression cant; albeit through its medium outflowed passion, pure as its own source, in perfect freedom; su such purity of expression, perchance was never "Not at all so: and in her very resolution

incapable of delight or pleasure, and to humor enator Broderick's own case. He was a New fine temper and generous impulse were discorder. His opponent came from the far played and wasted, which could have fed, oh, what purposes and ends! None could been too lofty, too great." "Being no angel, neat as heaven-imported,

but a very (sometimes) foolish woman, and, fear, never wise, I do not object to cast mysel. wily adversary had only to deliberately level on your mercy."

"Between that last station and Uglyville (the hatless gentleman had not changed his carriage, but disappeared through the shed of a station's door,) I literally had to hold her down, or she would have burst, I believe, the

door open, so impatient had the fresh air and motion made her, and, oh, so strong!" vigilance of the husband-not the patient-(awakening in revenge for its sick suspension ten-fold strong) wore him more than other causes, and kept him low."

But we have quoted enough to show that italics and parentheses are at a discount with our author. We certainly have no objection to a modicum of these: but we don't like to have them marshalled up and down every page like sentries on guard. (That simile is not intended to indicate in the remotest degree any disapproval of those patriotic heroes who daily and nightly patrol our streets, preserving our worthy citizens from the murderous attack of over twenty-one savage foes without, and the still more murderous sallies of the fierce bandits engaged in conducting the National Era, who may be expected any night to rush from their office, sword in hand, and armed to the teeth, seize the guns at the Navy Yard, demolish the Capitol, besiege the President's House, burn the Washington Monument set the Potoma on fire, and by its lurid light massacre our un

gious shoulders, to Oberlin, Ohio-no postpone ment on account of the weather.) There is a great deal of character-painting the book, much of which, we cannot help think ing, is refined gold carefully gilded, and snowy lilies elaborately painted white. There may b a world in which such people are "the natives, but it doesn't look at all like the one in which we actors are refined down and up to the extreme tailed till it becomes melodramatic, and the

offending men, women, and children, and bear

our seat of government away on their sacrile

plot shares the faults of both characters and alted. It is written in a thoughtful, earnes spirit, and throws out many ideas respectin the ways and workings of the human heart, to federacy of assassins? When a job of this or which a wicked and perverse, a money-grasp fickle, and perverse generation would do well on the other hand, we may believe-but it i not obtrusive. A certain shrewdness and humor, a perceptible sense of the ridiculous, enlivens the gravity and relieves the intensity which might otherwise be too painful. The book needs only to be rewritten and simplified. to make it very entertaining as well as very seful. and and him

The Richmond Enquirer, a few weeks ago, declared that the doctrines of Douglas were endiary, and that Douglas was Seward." But it now declares, according to the New York Times, "that as between Donglas and Seward, it would not hesitate a mon to support the former, though it cannot bly approve his position." We failed to

article referred to by the Times, but if its

SLAVERY AMONG THE INDIANS.

A correspondent directs our attention to a article in an old number of the "Living Age." printed in June last, on the subject of Slaver mong the Indians. We find that the article is copied from the Southern Literary Messenger of Richmond, Virginia. It is maintained that the Southern tribes of Indians, the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks, which have dopted Slavery, are in a far more civilized con dition than those of the Northwest; and their civilization is attributed directly to Slavery.

What a blessed institution must that be, which s equally potent in its civilizing effects upon man and master! It is a standing argument for Slavery, that it has civilized four millions of savage Africans; and now we have the discovery that the Indians have come in for a share of its blessed fruits, not by becoming slaves, but masters! We will not now stop to dispute the assump

tion that the enslavement of Africans has tended to civilize them; but if we admit it, we should still insist that what the negno has gained in civilization, the white man, his master, has lost. Certainly no one will dispute this proposition who regards literature, the fine arts, and the arts of life, as of the essence of civilizati Who is so silly as to pretend that the white population of the slave States has produced as nuch or as excellent literature as an equal umber of white men in the free States? Or who will insist that the South has equalled the North, white man for white man, in painting, culpture, the mechanic arts, and manufac-

Admitting, as we may, therefore, that the imortation and enslavement of the negroes has tended to civilize them, is it not demonstrable that the civilization of the dark race has been at State authorities, as a mere riot attended with the expense of the fair ? We think there can be no dispute on the point.

As it regards the Indians, we cannot admit that the Southern tribes are more civilived than tive slave law had been violated, and in a free those of the North. So far as it respects the Northern tribes which are found in Western to punish the culprits sufficiently, and whe New York, we believe that they are more civilized than any of the Southern tribes, and that they are engaged to a considerable extent in the manufacture of various articles which are treason. In the latter affair at Harper's Fe extensively sold in all parts of the country.

But allowing that the adoption of Slavery has dians, and it becomes an important inquiry how Slavery does not exist. Here, then, would be this effect has been produced? A moment's explanation of the manifest inconsistency examination of the subject must satisfy any a Federal Government, which is comple candid mind that the masters are learning under Pro-Slavery influences. But in the act civilization from their slaves! The slaves for ual circumstances we must acquit poor Mi generations have been schooled in the humbler, Buchanan of having any refined policy, good or earned to cultivate the earth with plows and clares that he has taken the responsibility hoes, spades, rakes, and harrows; they have settling the matter in his own way, in defiance drawing-knife, etc. Every negro has all these have disregarded a mandate from the Fed the art of speaking the English language. Many of them have been taught to manufacture the various implements of the farm and the household, as well as to build houses. They are then purchased by the Indian chiefs with the money which the Federal Government has paid them for their land; and the masters havng no pride or prejudices to keep them aloof om their slaves, the two races freely converse, "Northern man with Southern principles, live with, and often intermarry with each other, and the degree of civilization which the slaves | Governor. He succumbs with meekness an have acquired from the whites they communicate to their Indian masters and their families. proclaims him the man for the bour, and co

We see nothing very wonderful in this, or gratulates its readers on the safety of the anything particularly creditable to Slavery as a Union! Poor old man! He has perha civilizing institution. In the first instance, we done the best he could, under the cir gro slave, at the expense of the white man; in the other, we have seen the elevation of the Indian master, at the expense of the negro slave. For the negro can no longer be expected to make progress, when brought in subjection to a they were departing. Now, was not that grand? race inferior to his own in civilization.

The Southern Indians are learning civilization from their American negroes, who learned it from the whites. But if the Indians were compelled to procure slaves from Africa, as the whites were one and two centuries ago, the effects of the institution would be to depress instead of elevating them. The master in that case could learn nothing from the slave; and the slave could learn but little from his master.

These considerations must satisfy our corres- for trial. The charge made to the Grand Jun condent that he may very safely admit what is by Judge Parker is a very creditable document claimed by the advocates of Slavery, viz: that It speaks of the prisoners as "unfortunate, the enslavement of a race having some ideas of and says they must be regarded as innocent m civilization, by one having none, will tend to til they are found guilty by a jury of their peen the enlightenment of the latter. But it is equally He discountenances all excited, hasty, or ille true, that if the enslaved race be savage, it will gal proceedings against them, and declare acquire knowledge and civilization at the ex- that they must have a fair trial. Judge Parket pense of the progress of the race which en- does honor to the bench of Virginia by the slaves it.

"MY VERY DEAR FRIEND JAMES GUTHRIE."-There seems to be a strong desire to inculpate Hon. Gerrit Smith in the Harper's Ferry revolt, in consequence of a letter from him, found among the papers of one of the insurgents. The letter in question refers entirely to "your Kansas affairs," and probably relates to some underground railroad scheme, with which Mr. Smith has heretofore boasted his connection: but the letter being in the hands of Brown or one of his confederates, the fact is taken for granted that he was privy to the treasonable plot at Harper's Ferry. We know not how this may be, but it is not fair to assume the fact apon such vague evidence. But if the letter from him proves his complicity in the affair. what must we think of the following memorandum of one of the conspirators?

"We have also a small memoranda book which belongs to Realf, one of the party; on the fly-leaf is written the address of 'Elias Long-& Bro., betwen Fourth and Fifth streets, Cincinnati, and 'my very dear friend James Guthrie, Louisville." Now, is it not singular that a distinguished emocratic candidate for the Presidency should

be found to occupy such close and confidential

relations with this gang of conspirators? If

ITALY.-Madame Mario writes to the New York Times the gratifying intelligence that flection he framed an answer in these wo Mazzini has abandoned his impracticable theo-Mazzini has abandoned his impracticable theories, and joins heartily in the movement for Italian independence under the King of Sardinia. It is even said that he has written a letter to the King, in which he pledges his all. ter to the King, in which he pledges his alle- to know if it was genuine.

A fact is mentioned by Madame Mario in re-A fact is mentioned by Madame Mario in regard to the movements of Mazzini, which is creditable not merely to the Italians, but to he had fixed upon Harper's Ferry is his aperation. man nature. Notwithstanding the large rewards that have been offerred for his apprehension, he travels all over Italy, converses with hundreds of leading men, and is seen by thousands, yet he has the temerity to defy the Govrnments, and to date his public manifestoes from their principal towns! History furnishes few such examples of moral heroism binding together whole masses of men in the bonds of nonor and good faith. It is truly wonderful, that among the hundreds intrusted with the knowledge of his presence, no one of them is see enough to betray, when stimulated by the ope of large rewards. We have the A Mr. Moreton McGee, from Kansas, was hope of large rewards. We shall after this discredit the proverbial censures of Italian charters the insurgents, and upon questioning Brown as

acter. This fact, and the whole recent history of Italian struggles for freedom, give us a high notion of their honor, courage, and capal of self-government.

THE QUESTION OF JURISDICTION

case of the Harper's Ferry revolt-some inch. ning to the opinion that the case belongs to the Federal courts, while others insist that the State of Virginia has the superior claim. To our minds it seems clear that the affair should & under Federal jurisdiction; and we see how men could wage war upon the United States, or commit treason, if the seizure of a United States Armory, with the declared party pose of overthrowing the Federal Go and the establishment of another in its nle be not treason. The killing of a few or n dents. It is difficult to imagine a case of son without bloodshed; and it seems absurd make the bloodshed, which is a necess sequence of levving war, a conclu that the crime of Brown was not treason the Union, but merely riot and murder

passed over, that Brown was actually taken the United States Armory, while fighting against the United States troops? We remember that in a fugitive slave resonant case which occurred some years ago in Pen sylvania, the Federal Government labored has

to convict the parties of treason. In that case there was no attempt to overturn the Go ment, to seize the Armories and Arsenals, to establish a Provisional Government; and yet a strong effort was made to convict the offender of treason. In the present case, where the fenders avow a treasonable purpose, and ware actual war upon the Federal Government the affair is unceremoniously turned over to the The whole mystery of the in

easily explained. In the first case, the fug the ordinary punishments for breach of the pence were deemed inadequate: it was the fore deemed desirable to magnify the affair in if it were brought under the jurisdiction of

nded to the civilization of the Southern In- to have the cause removed to a vicinage when uder, but more essential arts of life; they have | bad, in the premises. Governor Wise simply de learned the use of the axe, the saw, the chisel, the of the President; and, furthermore, he would accomplishments, and many others, including eral Executive, ordering him to deliver up the prisoners. In his speech at Richmond th

and after determining that the prisoners should

Of course, Mr. Buchanan, who is men not the man to cope with a plucky Souther resignation, and his organ, the Constitution

ordered troops from Old Point and Washing ton to the scene of revolt, and that he actuall went to the railroad depot in this city to give a word of encouragement to the marines a Could Napoleon or General Jackson have done more? But, as to disputing the point of juris diction with a Virginia Governor at such a moment of excitement and alarm, the thing preposterous to think of!

THE TRIAL OF BROWN AND HIS CONFEDER ATES .- The Circuit Court of Jefferson count Virginia, met at Charlestown on Monday, and Brown and his confederates were brought calm and dignified course. But if correctly reported by the Baltimore American he make the unpardonable blunder, in the face of the Dred Scott decision, of describing slaves and free negroes as citizens !

CAPT. BROWN'S INTERVIEW WITH

The Richmond Enquirer's correspon Harper's Ferry publishes the following detailed account of the interview of Governor Wise with Captain Brown: On Governor Wise reaching the Arsens

old Brown received him with the utmost con-posure, though evidently suffering much from his wounds. He said: his wounds. He said:

"Well, Governor, I suppose you think me a
depraved criminal. Well, sir, we have our

opinions of each other."

The remark was made with no disrepect whatever. The Governor replied:
"You are in the hands of the State, and have questions to ask, which you can answer not, as you choose."

Brown said he was conscious that he was in

the hands of the law, and was prepared to met his fate; that, as far as he him already in custody were concerned, he had concealments whatever to make; that he had been mistaken in his calculations about assist ance from others, otherwise he would have given much more trouble. He said that the whole Gerrit Smith is to be implicated in treason and back as 1856, and that he had reason to experience the said that he had reason the said that he had reason to experience the said that he had reason to experience the said that he had reason to experience the said that he had reason the said that h rebellion, how is Mr. Guthrie to escape sus-picion?

the assistance of from 3,000 to 5,000 men; that he looked for aid from every State (Virginia in cluded.) Upon being asked if any negroes of whites, in or about Harper's Ferry, were p giance and co-operation in the great nationali-zing enterprise.

to know it it was genuine.

preamble read, he pronounced it genuine, and confessed that he was the author chiefly, though the document was amended in their Convertion. He declined answering questions that 1856 as the point to commence his operation against the Southern States; that he had full examined its strength, ascertained the number of men in charge of it, and the probabilities of taking it; said he rented the Kennedy Fars in Maryland about two years ago for his two sons—Oliver and Watson—under the name of Smith, to secrete the weapons, &c., and had

> had he held Phelps's train at Harper's thinks he would then have been able the place long enough to inspire confider

Brown. I decline to answer that.
Dr. B. Who lanced that woman's necl

Brown. There were more than thirteen.

Massachusetts Arms Company's revolve

A SPEECH TO THE REPORTERS.

Mr. Brown here made a statement, intended for the reporters of the Baltimore American,

Cincinnati Gazette, and N. Y. Herald, who

If you do not want to converse any more,

will remark to these reporting gentlemen that I claim to be here in carrying out a measure I believe to be perfectly justifiable, and not to act the part of an incendiary or ruffian; but, on the

me, both the sabre cut on my head and the

bayonet stabs in the different parts of my body, some minutes after I had ceased fighting, and

Brown reumsed. I believe the Major here,

(pointing to Lieut. Stuart,) would not have been alive but for me. I might have killed him just

as easy as I could kill a musquito, when he came in, but I supposed that he came in only to re-

ceive our surrender. There had been long and

loud calls of surrender from us-as loud as men

butcher us after we had surrendered.

An officer present here stated that special

killed and another wounded, they were obliged

of being allowed to change our posit

with them?

free them?

Brown. Not at all.

By-stander. To set them free would sacrifice

Brown. And I think you are fanatical

Q. We your only object to free the negro

I fought at Black Jack, and at Ossawato

and if I killed anybody it was at one of those

Places.

The surgeon having at this time arrived the

ook after his charge, and the dinner bell hav

ing rung, the visiters left him and his com-

Items Telegraphed from Washington.

Washington, Oct. 24.-Mr. Greenwood, Com

nissioner of Indian Affairs, has returned to

this city after six weeks absence, during which

time he made arrangements for treaties with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, and

visited nearly all the Indian tribes in Kansa

and Nebraska. He expresses gratification with

the result of the numerous interviews he held

with them, and says they are anxious to adop

panions to that gentleman's care.

with the Kaw Indians of Kansas

in the United States, and the trade

no discriminating duties upon our vessels with their cargoes, but place them in the rank of the

nost favored.

There is at present in the city a large dele

gation of eminent professional gentlemen from Maine, urging the pardon by the President of Captain Holmes, lately convicted of murder

LATEST FROM HARPER'S FERRY AND CHARLES

Town, Va.—Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Oct. 23.—Captain Charles Campbell, of Chambersburg, Penn., and M. W. Hauser, arrived here on horseback, from Carlisle to-day, and had an

been ordered home.

the life of every man in this community.

others, and not for my own benefit.

Brown, I had no occasion for

given to me a year or two ago.

is intended for a slug.

were present, as follows:

ne in the room, as follows:
Q. Where did you get arms?

Brown. That I would not tell

Brown. I bought them.

O. In what State?

on of McGee with him, he asked Upon being told that it was n of McGee as a Pro-Slavery ngas. McGee was forthwith dis McGee then went out in pursuit of ought in many of the captured

ing to the end. or asked Brown if they had taken ent money. He replied, with in-lat money was not his object. He t but to take slaves from their masad money in abundance; and arched a passenger in the had in his possession \$10,000,

is were in the receipt of money ignified and respectful. He throughout of the treatment that while humanity had gov ted as a ruffian and a brute.

A CARD.

GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, October 24, 1859. g to this city, on Saturday, I graphic dispatch from Washing-hat John Brown (the prisoner Harper's Ferry) refused, in the ligham, to answer the question consulted Mr. Giddings about

hat the object of these gentle phtain facts on which to predicrime, or of any immoral or have published what was no es and insinuations seek to im called on to reply to such at eproach upon myself. I say to gentlemen, I am your peer. I ountry as long, and I hope as of you; and you know, and ws, that any question you may tion, will be frankly, prompt swered, to the extent of my belief; and I pronounce this I me dishonorable, unworthy of vorthy of honorable men.

not expect to escape the rehas for years cautioned you of t must follow the efforts of yourty to extend Slavery, and your se to involve the people of the ntion which all honest and inen of those States repudiate. No the results which have recently attention of the people. They are as. Murderers there were re-Executive appointments to office. ms of that despotism party exerted in favor of an instie people abhorred.

not rest upon suspicion, por of a victim to answer any quesst upon the records, and the his ernment itself. No evasion, no can change the enduring truths fer. And you would better sub-blic good by exerting your influing your time in correcting the our party have brought upon the vain efforts to involve others

course we at once determined upon being present, and carried our determination into full public, I will say that Brown never in regard to his Virginia exped: other expedition or matter what-J. R. Giddings. NG OF THE REPUBLICAN AS.

OCIATION OF WASHINGTON.

MS OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION. meeting of the Republican Association day evening, October 22, the Presi-B. B. French, in the chair, Mr. L. the Secretary, introduced the followion, with a few remarks: .

gray-much such an eye as I remember his brother filibuster, Walker, to have. During his conversation, hereafter reported, no sign of weakness was exhibited. In the midst of eneed. That we tender our cordial greet ar Republican fellow-citizens in al mies, whose home he had invæded, wounded the country upon the glorious triumph sause in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Min and a prisoner, surrounded by a small army of officials, and a more desperate army of angry men, with the gallows staring him full in the face, he lay on the floor, and, in reply to every question, gave answers that betokened the spirit and Nebraska, as well as upon the im ains which have been made in Cali ana, and Oregon. ution was unanimously and enthuthat animated him. The language of Governo Wise well expresses his boldness, when he said

which, Mr. D. R. Goodloe called attenhe false and malignant charges which rnal has made against the Republi Washington, and moved the appointcommittee of three, by the President, he matter in hand. The committee ted, and retired into an adjoining here the following resolutions were on and reported. The resolutions separately, and, after some verbal ts, unanimously adopted. They are

d, That the Republicans of Washwith scorn the imputations, in con-the Harper's Ferry tragedy, cast a reckless partisan sheet in this

d. That the assertions of that pareffect that the Republicans of this mes of the handful of invader the Government Armory at Har that they had the faintest idea was on foot prior to its occurse and malignant, and instigated a view to manufacture "Demo

es or sympathizers in his trea-nong the Republicans of Washthe heaviest penalties of the law That the members of the Re-iation of Washington adhere to the party as adopted in June, they believe that Free and that Slavery is sectional while they would restrict Slavery imits by Congressional proh ny all right on the part of the ent to interfere with it in the

ed. nevertheless. That we. s birth or adoption, claim the other matters pertaining elfare, and to urge upon our the South the duty and policy by wise, peaceful, and gradual

say this insultingly.

Mr. Mason. I understand that. That in common with Washing Franklin, Jay, and Madison, we as morally and politically mean to maintain these views, pon the attention of our fello e of the brutal and cowardly gans of a spurious Demecracy. That we adhere to the Stateat great apostle of Republican Slavery, and will never ceaes emoval, we stand ready to vin the Southern States to conestic affairs for themselves Federal usurpation or by ruffian

which were also adopted unani

That the Republicans of Washingthe imputations of the Douglas or-the Republican journals of this city

That we have observed with pleas y Republican newspaper that has ar notice has condemned, in the ns, the late outrage committed a

SILVER SPRING, MD., Oct. 22, 1859. Sin: The state of the weather will

I think the times auspicious to our cause. No reflecting conservative man of any section of country can fail to see now the necessity of a recurrence to that policy with respect to Slavery which was adopted by the fathers of the Government. Under that policy the country had uninterrupted internal pea and harmony for sixty years. The overthrow

that policy by the repeal of the Missouri Com-promise and the adoption of the policy of impo-

sing Slavery upon our own Territories and upon neighboring people, requiring the reopen-ing of the African slave trade, to give it effect has produced discord throughout the land, and will surely, if continued, result, as it was de-

For this reason, the fell spirit of Nullification gloats over the civil strife thus produced

whether in the invasion of Virginia by the Abolitionists, or of Kansas by the Border Ruf-

The Republican party, which is alike de-

The following resolution was also unani-

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to

furnish the city papers a copy of these resolu-

BROWN.

and Brown, the leader of the revolt. We give

it for what it is worth, as a piece of news, with-

out confiding entirely in its statements. If it

in any degree mis-states the conversation, its

the imposition. It is but just to say that Sen-

ator Mason demeaned himself towards the help-

less prisoner with the courtesy of a true gentle-

A CONVERSATION WITH "OLD BROWN."

York. From him we learned that Messrs. Senator Mason, of Virginia; ex-member of

Congress Faulkner, of Charlestown, Virginia; and Hon. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, were to

have an interview with "Ossawatomie." Of

orce and effect.

After some little delay, we were introduced

into the room where Brown and Stevens lay. We found the former to be a six-footer, although

as he lay he had the appearance of being some six inches shorter than that. He has a rather pecu-

liar-shaped head, long gray hair, which at this

time was matted, the sabre cut in his head hav-ing caused blood to flow freely, to the complete

was begrimed with dirt, evidently the result of

His eyes are of a pale blue, or perhaps a sharp

beard are of a fine black; his face partakes of

the handsome and noble; his eye, though rest

wounded with three or four gun-shot wounds

Brown. Some of them.
Mr. V. From the Western Reserve? Of course

one came from Southern Ohio!

Brown. Oh yes! I believe one came from teubenville, down not far from Wheeling.

Mr. V. Have you been in Ohio this summer.

ray, in June. Mr. V. Were you at any county or State

Mr. Mason. Did you consider this a militar rganization in this paper? (showing a cop f the so-called constitution and ordinance.)

ave not yet read it.

Brown. I did in some measure. I wish yo

rould give that paper your close attention.

Mr. M. You considered yourself the commander-in-chief of this provisional military

Brown. I was not there since June

a sharp brilliancy; he, too, is a six-

gurement of his face, which, like his hands

After which, the meeting adjourned.

mously adopted :

distinguished.

Brown. I was chosen agreeably to the ordinance of a certain docum chief of that force. Mr. M. What wages did you offer ?

Brown. None.
Lieut. Stuart. The wages of sin is death.
Brown. I would not have made such a remark to you, if you had been a prisoner and wounded, in my hands. A by-stander. Did you not promise a negro a Gettysburg twenty dollars a month? Brown. I did not.

By-stander. He says you did. Mr. Vallandigham. Were you ever n, Ohio? Brown. Yes, I must have been. Mr. V. This summer?
Brown. No. A year or two since.
Mr. Mason. Does this talking annoy you

Brown. Not in the least. Mr. Vallandigham. Have you lived long Ohio?

nounced by the Abolitionists and the Nullifiers, was founded to defeat the common aims of both. Discarding the crack-brained theories of each of these deluded and dangerous fac-Brown. I went there in 1805. I lived Summit county, which was then Trumbull county. My native place is York State.

Mr. V. Do you recollect a man in Ohio tions, it seeks to restore the Government to the practice which during more than half a century secured the safety of our citizens in named Brown, a noted counterfeiter?

Brown. I do. I knew him from a boy. His their homes, and raised our country to its exfather was Henry Brown, of Irish or Scotch descent. The family was very low. Mr. V. Have you ever been in Portage alted position among nations. The strife which has followed the adoption of the mischievous vagaries of the Nullifiers has been on the contrary marked by civil discord, and is

county.

Brown. I was there in June last.

Mr. V. When in Cleveland, did you attend
the Fugitive Slave Law Convention there? rapidly making us the terror of our neighbors. The great majority of the enlightened patriots of the country, whether slaveholders or non-Brown. No! I was there about the time of slaveholders, are equally sensible of the dan-gers which Nullification rule has brought upon us, and every true man should labor to promote he sitting of the court to try the Oberlin rescu ers. I spoke there, publicly, on that subject I spoke on the fugitive slave law, and my own rescue. Of course, so far as I had any preference at all, I was disposed to justify the Oberlin people for rescuing the slave, because I have myself forcibly taken slaves from bondage. I was concerned in taking eleven slaves from o-operation between them in the effort to wrest be Government from the Nullifiers. It is no time to indulge personal predilections in the choice of agents for the work of safety. "Selfdenial, union, harmony, concession, everything for the cause, nothing for men," which was the Missouri to Canada, last winter. I think that I spoke in Cleveland before the Convention. I maxim of the patriot Benton, should at this maxim of the patriot Benton, should at this moment govern the counsels of the real Republicans of all sections of the country.

Yours, truly, M. Blair.

L. Clephane, Esq.,

Sec'y Repub. Association, Washington. lo not know that I had any conversation with any of the Oberlin rescuers. I was sick part of the time I was in Ohio. I had the ague. I was part the time in Ashtabula county.

Mr. V. Did you see anything of Joshua R

Giddings there? Giddings there?

Brown. I did meet him.

Mr. V. Did you consult with him?

Brown. I did. I would not tell you, of course, anything that would implicate Mr. Giddings; but I certainly met with him, and had

conversation with him. Mr. V. About that rescue case?
Brown. Yes, I did. I heard him express his A LONG CONVERSATION WITH inion upon it very freely and frankly. Mr. V. Justifying it? Brown. Yes, sir. I do not compromise his The reporter of the Baltimore American furnishes the following interesting account of a conversation between Senator Mason and others

n saying that.

A by-stander. Did you go out to Kansas under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid So fold John Brown, and nobody else's.

Mr. V. Will you answer this? Did you talk

with Giddings about your expedition here?

Brown. No, sir! I won't answer that, be publication will be the best means of detecting cause a denial of it I could not make; and to make an affidavit of it, I would be a great dunce.

Mr. V. Have you had any correspondence with parties at the North on the subject of this man, if the report be accurate; while others, with high claims to respectability, were not thus

ovement?
Brown. I have had correspondence.
By-stander. Do you consider this a religio Brown. It is, in my opinion, the greatest ser ice a man can render to his God.

By-stander. Do you consider yourself an intrument in the hands of Providence? While examining the Armory grounds, the scenes of action, and prosecuting our very general inquiries, we happened to fall in with an old acquaintance, of the editorial corps of New Brown. I do.

By-stander. Upon what principle do you jus y your act? Brown. By the golden rule. I pity the poor in bondage; that is why I am here; it is not to gratify any personal animosity, or feeling of revenge, or vindictive spirit. It is my sympathy with the oppressed and wronged, that are as to return the compliment. good as you, and as precious in the sight of marines fired first.
An officer. Why did you not surrender be

By stander. Certainly; but why take the fore the attack? slaves against their will? Brown, (warmly.) I never did. By-stander. You did in one

negro wanted to go back. (To Brown.) Captain, the gentleman is right.

By stander, (to Stevens.) Where did you

Stevens. I lived in Ashtabula county, Ohio.
Mr. Vallandigham. How recently did you eave Ashtabula county?

Stevens. Some months ago. I never resided

bridge with us. We wanted them only as a sort of guaranty for our own safety; that we should not be fired into. We took them, in the first place, as hostages, and to keep them from doing any harm. We did kill some when defend-Stevens. Some months ago. I never resided here any length of time. I have often been through there.

Mr. V. How far did you live from Jefferson

Brown, (to Stevens.) Be very cautious, Stevens, about an answer to that; it might commit me friend. I would not answer it at all. "He is the gamest man I ever saw." I believe the worthy Executive had hardly expected to see Stevens, who had been groaning considers oly, as if the exertion necessary to conversation a man so act in such a trying moment.

Stevens is a fine-looking specimen of the genus homo. He is the only one of the lot that seriously affected him, seemed content to abide by "my captain's" decision. He turned over, I have seen, excepting, of course, the negroes, who had not light hair. His hair and long

Mr. V., (to Brown.) Who were your advisers this movement? Brown. I have numerous sympathizers Mr. V. In Northern Ohio?

footer. A stout, strong man, whose condition, lying upon the floor, obedient to the last to the commands of "my captain," as he called him; Brown. No more there than anywhere elseall the free States. Mr. V. But are you not personally acquaintd in Southern Ohio?

wounded with three or four gun-shot wounds, two in the head and one in the breast; certain of death; I could not but pity him. Several hearts grew sad at the recollection of his wife, far away, probably unaware of his sad situation, looking and longing for his return. He, too, showed a marvellous courage. Ever and anon groaning with excessive pain, he did not, Brown. Not very much. Mr. V. Were you at the Convention last Brown. I was. I want you to understan gentlemen, that I respect the rights of the poorest and weakest of colored people, oppressed by the slave system, just as much as I do those of the most wealthy and powerful. That is the idea that has moved me, and that alone. however, forget himself for one instant, but calmly, although in such pain, listened to the conversation as it progressed, on at least one occasion correcting a remark of Brown's. We expected no reward; we expected the sati faction of endeavoring to do for them in di Both men seem prepared for death-seemed tress—the greatly oppressed—as we would be done by. The cry of distress and of the disto court it, rather—perhaps under the idea that they will be acknowledged martyrs, but more ressed is my reason, and the only one that i

possibly under the conviction of having per-formed a sacred duty. However much the writer pelled me.

By-stander. Why did you do it secretly? hereof may differ from them, there must arise a feeling of respect for them in their bold rash-Brown. Because I thought it necessary for success, and for no other reason. The parties present in the room during the By-stander. You think that honorable,

The parties present in the room unring conversation were Senator Mason, Hons. Messrs. Faulkner and Vallandigham, Dr. ou? Have you read Gerrit Smith's last let-Brown. What letter do you mean? Lieut. Stuart, 1st cavalry, U. two New York reporters, and the writer. There were a few other persons came in at times, to terday, in speaking of this affair, mentions a letter in which he says, "that it is folly to at-tempt to strike the shackles off the slave by the see what was going on. A preliminary conversation was had, which amounted to no more than inquiries about Brown's condition for talking, and his reply was, he would rather like it. force of moral suasion or legal agitation," and redicts that the next movement made in the His answers, at the time when I commence the full report, are all included in what I give.

Sen. Mason. How do you justify your acts?

Brown. I think, my friend, you are guilty of lirection of negro emancipation will be an in-

Brown. I have not seen a New York Herald for some days past, but I presume, from your remarks about the gist of the letter, that I should concur with it. I agree with Mr. Smith, that moral suasion is hopeless. I don't think the people of the slave States will ever consider a great wrong against God and humanity. I say that without wishing to be offensive. It would be perfectly right for any one to interfere with you, so far as to free those you wilfully and wickedly hold in bondage. I do not the subject of Slavery in its true light until Brown. I think I did right, and that others

Mr. Vallandigham. Did you expect a gene will do right who interfere with you at any time, and all times. I hold that the golden rule, do unto others as you would that others al rising of the slaves in case of your success? Brown. No, sir; nor did I wish it. I exexpected to gather strength from time to time; hen I could set them free. should do unto you, applies to all who would help others to gain their liberty. Lieut. Stuart. But you don't believe in the Mr. V. Did you expect to hold possess here till then?

Brown. Well, probably I had quite a differ Brown. Certainly I do.

Mr. Vallandigham. Where did your men come from? Did some of them come from ent idea. I do not know that I ought to reveal my plans. I sm here a prisoner, and wounded because I foolishly allowed myself to be so. You overrate your strength when you suppose I could have been taken if I had not allowed it I was too tardy after commencing the open at-tack in delaying my movements through Mon-day night and up to the time I was attacked by the Government troops. It was all occasione by my desire to spare the feelings of my prison ers and their families, and the community at Brown. Yes, sir. Mr. V. How lately? Brown. I passed through to Pittsburg on my

Brown. I knew nothing of the shooting of the

negro. (Heywood.)
Mr. V. What time did you commence your c

The prisoner, Stevens, is still living. Cop-pee now says he had an elder brother with him, but does not know what became of him. Old Brown gave the sheriff an order on Dr. Murphy, little confused by wounds, and my memory of dates and such like is somewhat confused.

Dr. Biggs. Were you in the party at Dr. paymaster of the Harper's Ferry Armory, for the \$305 taken from him, to purchase comfort Brown. I was the head of that party. I ocupied the house to mature my plans. I would tate here that I have not been in Baltimore to for himself and the prisoners.

Harper's Ferry, Oct. 23.—G. W. Che

purchase percussion caps.
Dr. Biggs. What was the number of men at
Kennedy's? Recorder of the town, is now the acting Mayor and has been appointed by Col. Craig, captair of the Armory guard. It is conjectured from certain developments that to morrow night was the time originally fixed for the general attack. Patrol companies have been organized here, and at Bolivar, and Camp Hill. The evidences Brown. I did. I have sometimes practiced Brown. I did. I have sometimes practiced in surgery, when I thought it a matter of humanity or of necessity—when there was no one else to do it; but I have not studied surgery.

Dr. B. (to the persons around.) It was done very well and scientifically. These men have been very clever to the neighbors, I have been told, and we had no reason to suspect them, except that we could not understand their movements. They were represented as eight and at Bolivar, and Camp Hill. The evidences are daily accumulating that the insurrection was based upon a wide-spread national organization, and that many persons in other States, whose names are prominent, had complicity with the conspirators. The two men from Chambersburg, Penn., who captured an insurgent, state that the negro, Fred Douglas, had been there within a few days of the attack, holding secret meetings with the Abolitionists. movements. They were represented as eight or nine persons on Friday.

Questions were now put in by almost every THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE Halifax, Oct. 19-The steamer Europa arrived here this afternoon from Liverpool, with

dates to the 8th inst.

The steamer Kangaroo arrived at Queenstown on the 6th. The steamer Ocean Queen arrived out on the 7th, and the Perisa on the 8th. Q. How many gens?

Brown. Two hundred Sharpe's rifles, and we hundred revolvers—what is called the It was reported that the steamer Great Eastern was expected to leave Portland for Holyhead on the day the Europa sailed.

Italian affairs are unchanged. There was great agitation at Naples, and numerous arrests little under the navy size.

Q. Why did you not take that swivel you

had been made.

Later advices from India had been received The discharged European troops had consented Q. In Kansas?

Brown. No! I had nothing given to me in

The ship American Congress was ashore in the English channel. It was expected she Q. By whom and in what State?
Brown. I decline to answer that. It is not would be saved.

The United States frigate Constellation and steamer Sumter were at St. Vincent's, Septemproperly a swivel; it is a very large rifle on a pivot. The ball is larger than a musket ball;

The ship American Congress got aground near Cowes light, but got off and was towed to The ship Cano, from New York for Rotter-dam, was ashore at South Pampus on the 4th.

No particulars.

The ship Lancaster, from San Francisco for Australia, foundered off Malaki, July 10th.

There was nothing further known as to th oceedings of the Zurich Conference, beyond contrary, to aid those suffering under a great wrong. I wish to say, further, that you had bet-ter, all you people of the South, prepare your-selves for a settlement of this question. It the general assertion that some progress con-tinued to be made towards the signing of a treaty of peace. It is said the treaty will be complicated, and will leave Austria with the

door open to quarrel with Piedmont.

The Paris Constitutionnel has an article by must come up for settlement sooner than you are prepared for it, and the sooner you commence that preparation the better for you. You the chief editor, stating that the preliminaries at Villafranca had rescued Italy from every may dispose of me very easily; I am nearly disposed of now; but this question is still to be settled—this negro question, I mean. The end is not yet. These wounds were inflicted upon reign intervention, under whatever name and from whatever power. France confines herself to giving the Italians proper advice, which, if followed, would have insured the prosperity of Central Italy; but having in vain offered advice, she cannot dictate orders for Italy.

The latest reports say that a treaty between France and Austria will probably be signed on had consented to surrender for the benefit of

the 10th or 12th inst. Austria has consented to sign on all questions belonging to Lombardy.

The British official correspondence relative to the Peiho affair has been published. Lord Russell fully approves the course taken. He

says that preparations are making, in conjunction with France, to enable the forces to support the Plenipotentiaries in their instructions.

Minister Bruce's letter expresses the opinion that the Chinese will not make difficulties about could yell—but in the confusion and excitement I suppose we were not heard. I do not believe the Major, or any one else, wanted to exchanging ratifications with him, as the condition under which the American Minister is alone entitled to visit Pekin contain nothing fensive to the Chinese.

Mr. Bruce acknowledges his indebtedness to

orders had been given to the marines not to shoot anybody, but when they were fired upon Mr. Ward and Com. Tatnall, and concludes by saying: "Mr. Ward's position is one of consid-erable difficulty, nor do I see, after our unsuc-cessful attempt at Peiho, that any course was Brown's men, and one of them had been Brown insisted, with some warmth, that the open save the one he adopted."

The News city article of Friday evening says

ne demand for money has increased.

The Times says the funds are quiet, with a Brown, I did not think it was my duty or slight tendency towards an increase in the deinterest to do so. We assured our prisoners that we did not wish to hurt them, and that

Accounts from Paris of Mr. Mason's funeral least.
Stevens, (to the inquirer, interrupting Brown.)
You are right, sir; in one case—(a groan from the wounded man)—in one case, I know the
When we offered to let them go upon condition

Accounts from Paris of Mr. Mason's funeral they should be set at liberty. I exercised my best judgment, not believing the people would wantonly sacrifice their own fellow-citizens.

When we offered to let them go upon condition body was to be sent immediately to A merging. was to be sent immediately to America The Paris Patrie says that a special corps of fifteen hundred men will go to China, via Egypt.

The fortifications on the coast of France, from Havre to Caen, are being carried on with a quarter of a mile, the prisoners agreed by vote among themselves to pass across the bridge with us. We wanted them only as a sort extreme rapidity.

The London Herald's special Paris corres-

pondent says it is strictly true that Napoleon has a secret understanding with Austria and Sardinia, which enables him to command the whole Italian seaboard as far as Civita Vecchia, ing ourselves, but I saw no one fire except di-rectly in self-defence. Our orders were strict not to harm any one not in arms against us. Q. Well, Brown, suppose you had all the ne-groes in the United States, what would you do and another step in furtherance of his scheme is an expedition to Morocco, as the Mediterra-nean squadron which sailed from Toulon, with ten thousand men, for Morocco, would com-Brown (in a loud tone, and with emphasis.) mand the African coast from Algiers to Centa Set them free, sir!
Q. Your intention was to carry them off and The Times correspondent is assured that six steel-plated frigates have been ordered, and twenty large transports, capable of conveying fifteen hundred men each, are building or or-

Accounts from Italy say that at Modena, on Brown. I do not think so.
By-stander. I know that I think you are the 5th, Anniti, the President of the late Military Commission of the Ex-Duke of Parma, was overed to have arrived at Parma in dis guise, having gone there to get up a conspira-cy. The door of the guard-house where he took refuge was forced by the populace, and Anniti was killed. Perfect tranquillity had sub-"Whom the gods would destroy, they first make Brown. Absolutely our only object.

By stander. But you went and took Col.

Washington's silver and watch.

Brown. Oh! yes; we intended freely to have

equently prevailed.

Another version of the affair says he was merely passing through the city, and was drag-ged through the streets, buffeted, and finally that his head was cut off and carried in tri-

appropriated the property of slaveholders, to carry out our object. It was for that, only that; we had no design to enrich ourselves umph.

A vague rumor was in circulation, that the with any plunder whatever.
Q. Did you know Sherrod in Kansas? Prince Carignand had accepted the Regency of Central Italy for the King of Sardinia. It has been confirmed that the Sardinian Minister at Rome had received his passports. The Government of Bologna has adopted the nderstand you killed him. Brown. I killed no man except in fair fight

Sardinian customs tariff. Mazzini has addressed a letter to the King of Sardinia, frankly renouncing his personal opin-ion, and promising to support the democratic party, if the King can and will make Italy free. The letters from Naples say there is great

agitation there. Fourteen persons belonging to the highest families have been arrested, being accused of holding meetings for the discussion of political affairs. The Government was taking active pre-autionary measures against an apprehended outbreak.

The Pope has informed the great Powers

that he will not give up his temporal powers, and will, if necessary, call upon the Catholic powers to support him.

Advices from Turkey say that Omar Pasha, chief of the army of Bagdad, has been deprived of his command, because he abuses his authe pursuits of civilized life, as they can no longer depend upon the chase for subsistence. The sloop of war Vincennes, having been absent on the African coast for two years, has

The reported appearance of the plague at Beyrout is denied.
From South America, accounts say that the negotiations initiated by the American Minister had ended without any result. Mr. Yancey was about to embark for the United States.

Our commercial agent at Monrovia has again addressed our Government, urging Executive action, under the law of 1824, to abolish dis-Preparations for war between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation were being criminating duties upon tonnage, and upon articles imported into the United States in Li-berian vessels. These vessels were purchased made with activity.

The London Times says that Mr. Yancey failed because his demands were tantamount to requiring the unconditional surrender of Bueincreasing in such important commodities as palm oil, cocoanut oil, ivory, sugar, coffee, &c. it is stated that the Liberian Government levy

es Ayres to Urquiza.

The force to be sent to India would number ten thousand men. Disturbances were imminent on the coast of Kattywar. China dates to August had reached Bombay.

but nothing important. THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon. Farther Point, Oct. 22 .- The steamer Angle

Saxon arrived off Farther Point at 8 o'clock this morning, on her way to Quebec, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 12th inst.

The steamer Nova Scotian reached Liverpool

on horseback, from Carlisle to-day, and had an interview with Andrew Hunter, Esq., assisting the Commonwealth's attorney. They informed him they had captured and committed to Carlisle jail, at two o'clock yesterday, one of the fugitive insurgents, who they think is Cook. They had an interview with the prisoners in jail, who say the man's name is Hazlet. Old Brown refused to talk to them.

Mr. Hunter dispatched an application by mail, under charge of Mr. Price, mail agent, to Gov. Wise, for a requisition on the Gov. of Pennsylvania for the arrested party. The Gov. has also been telegraphed.

to Vienna and Turin.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the delay is attributed to Austria. The Vienna Cabinet is doing all it can to win France to its views, while, at the same time, it is reported as preparing a coalition against Napoleon in Germany.

The Great Eastern.—The Great Eastern quitted Portland at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th, and anchored off Holyhead at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The distance run in forty-eight hours was computed at someto Vienna and Turin.

o'clock on Monday afternoon. The distance run in forty-eight hours was computed at something over 550 miles. The average speed of the whole trip was but little over thirteen knots per hour. During the greater part of the time, the engines were not at over half speed.

Her paddles averaged ten and her screw thirty-eight revolutions per minute, working at a pressure of twenty pounds. The greatest speed was over 14½ knots, or nearly 17 miles, which was accomplished without special exertions by the engines, but with considerable canvass spread. The weather was squally, and at times a long and heavy ground-swell causing, according to some authorities, a good deal of pitching and rolling. Others say that the motion was at all times most slight, and the ship

on was at all times most slight, and the ship under most perfect control. It is reported that she will remain at Holyhead ten or twelve days, and then proceed to Southampton to have he boilers thoroughly repaired, according to the requirements of the Board of Trade.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.—Cotton is firm, with an improving demand. There had been no actual advance, but fair and middling is quoted by some of the circulars at an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\). Sales of the three days 28,000 bales, of which speculates to \$25.00 and expectors 6,000 lators took 2,500, and exporters 6,000.

Breadstuffs.—The market was firm, and all

descriptions have advanced. Flour has advanced 6d. to 1s. per barrel and sack. Wheat firm, with an advance of 2d. per cental. Cor is firm, with an advance of 6d. to 1s. per quar-ter. [No quotations are given in the dispatch.] The news by the steamer Persia caused the advance, and business was consequently checked.

Provisions.—Beef is steady. Pork is dull at 50s. Bacon is dull, and lard quiet and steady. Tallow is unchanged.

Pot and pearl ashes are steady at 27s. 6d

Sugar is steady. Coffee quiet. Rice firm. Rosin steady. Turpentine dull.

London Market, Oct. 11.—Wheat is firm an advance of 1s. Sugar and coffee are firm Money Market.—American securities are un changed. Consols closed at 96. The money market is stringent.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE. New York, Oct. 24 .- By the steamer Ocean Queen, from Havre, via Southampton, we have dates to the 13th, one day later. The ship Quebec, of New Orieans, was wreck

Robert Stephenson, the celebrated engine and inventor, is dead.

The Zurich Conference.—Austria refuses diminish the amount of debt she claims from Lombardy, and as due to her from Sardinia. France and Sardinia propose to submit the

oint to arbitration.

The demands of Austria are not only resis ed by Sardinia, but do not receive the support of France, who has proposed to submit the disputed point to arbitration. No answer had bee eceived to the proposal.

Italy.—The news from Italy is importan

Numerous arrests had been made at Parma, and the principal authors and accomplices in the death of Anviti were in the hands of justic The city was tranquil, and the disarming of the opulace had been ordered. It was surround by Modenese and Tuscan troops. General Garibaldi had issued a proclamation the army of Italy. He says: "Soldiers, the hour of a new struggle ap

roaches. The enemy is threatening, and will erhaps attack us before many days are over. addressing my old companions of Lombarthat it is enough to tell them that we are going to fight the enemy of Italy. I shall look to see you there form in your ranks." Dated Bologne,

sons, estimated at ten thousand, left their cards at the Ambassador's residence. The French endarmes preserved order, but the effect of the emonstration was profound. The Ambassa-or was to leave on the 10th, when another si-

lent demonstration was expected.

The French Government wishes the arrears of the pension Monte Napoleon, and all indemnity for the cost of the late war, to be included in the settlement of the debt which will have to be paid by Austria and Piedmont. France. — The Emperor was expected at Paris on Wednesday night.

Egypt.—An envoy of the Sultan had arrived at Alexandria, bearing an order to the Viceroy

Egypt, to oppose the continuation of the ork on the Suez caual. The foreign Consuls work on the Suez canal. The foreign Consuls had immediately assembled.

Spain.—Letters from Madrid state that the Emperor of Morocco had ratified the arrangement concerning the frontier line of Melila, and expressed readiness to give Spain all the satis-

ction she demanded.

Turkey. — Additional discoveries had been ade at Constantinople concerning the late enspiracy. It is asserted that incendiary ma-nines had been discovered, which were destined to be used in burning the European part of the town. The Grand Vizier had tendered his resignation, but it had been refused. It was evident, however, that a dissolution of the

Ministry was inevitable. The new loan had been contracted under heavy conditions. On the occasion of the funeral of the Bey of Tunis, the Moors assailed the Jews, wounding many mortally. Some Christians were also wounded. A Minister of the new Bey came to

cluding one the overseers.

The schooner Bolmas, lying at Quarry Point was the scene of the affair, 150 convicts having

attempted to escape with her.

Salt Lake advices had been received to the

Salt Lake advices had been received to the 21st ult. Carpenter, a prominent merchant, had been killed by the Danites. Rumor said that several parties of emigrants had been plundered by Indians on the northern route, and several killed.

San Juan advices say that notice was posted on the wharf, that the United States revenue laws are in force in all the islands east of Haro channel, and property or vessels landing will be seized and confiscated, if the laws are not complied with. A vessel which landed liquor had been confiscated, and the owner fined \$500, and sentenced to one yeur's imprisonment.

The San Francisco markets were dull, and

on the 9th instant, and couriers were dispatched without improvement. Money was unusually tringent.

Central America.—The frigate Sar

Central America.—The frigate Saranac left
Panama on the 6th, to protect the transit.
The revolution in the State of Bolivar attracted attention. Advices represent the National Government declared in a state of siege.
Rumor said Government forces were defeated at Mompias, with loss of sixty killed and two hundred prisoners, and that the revolutionists had taken up a strong position to prevent forces from descending the river.

Minister Jones had presented his credentials to Costa Rica. Minister Dimitry had reached San Jose, Gnatemala. The British boundary treaty had been ratified.

Valparaiso dates had been received to the

Valparaiso dates had been received to the 15th ult. An expedition of two thousand men was preparing to chastise the Arancamen Indians, who were in entire possession of the island. Forces to act against Ecnador were embarking at Callao. President Robles had left the country.

left the country. FROM TEXAS.—New Orleans, Oct. 24.— Dates from Galveston to the 20th instant represent the fever as unabated.

The Dallas Herald publishes a rumor

AMERICAN SHIP FIRED INTO .- Bos AMERICAN SHIP FIRED INTO.—Boston, Oct. 24.—Capt. Morton, of the ship Arlington, of Hallowell, Me., reports that, while passing the Straits of Gibraltar, a thirty-two pound shot, fired by the Spaniards at Tarifa, passed entirely through the ship, striking just under the main channel on the starboard side.

Major Vanhorn had been attacked by the In-dians on Concha river, and had lost forty men killed. One hundred Indians were killed in

MARKETS.

Carefully prepared to Monday, Oct. 24, 1859

BALTIMORE MARKET. Flour and Meal.—There was an active de-mand for super flour this morning, and buyers offered \$5.12½ for Howard Street and Ohio, but Transactions reported were as follows: 400 bbls. Ohio extra at \$5.50, 400 bbls. choice bbls. Ohio extra at \$5.50, 400 bbls. choice Howard Street do. at 5.87½ @ \$6, 200 do. family at \$6.50, 150 bbls. choice do. super at \$5.25, and 150 bbls. choice City Mills do. at \$5.12½ per bbl. We quote Howard Street and 5.12½ @ \$5.25, and City Mills do. at \$5 per bbl. Extra is firm at 5.50 @ \$5.62½ for Ohio and Howard Street, and 5.87½ \$6 per bbl. for City Mills. Corn meal and we flour are unchanged in price, and the stock City Mills meal continues very limited.

Grain.—The offerings of wheat were some 15,000 bushels, and with a fair demand prices 15,000 bushels, and with a fair demand prices advanced 2 @ 3c. per bushel, common to medium white selling at 1.15 @ \$1.25, for fair to good do. 1.30 @ \$1.40, and prime to choice do. 1.45 @ \$1.53 per bushel; red brought 1.15 @ much effort, and to continue to wield an influence of the self-sustaining. From its friends, then, it asks a subscription that much effort, and to continue to wield an influence of the self-sustaining. good do. 1.30 @ \$1.40, and prime to choice do. 1.45 @ \$1.53 per bushel; red brought 1.15 @ much effort, and to continue to wield an influ-\$1.23 per bushel for fair to prime. Of corn, 8,000 bushels offered, and white sold at 94 @ evil. 96c. measure for old, and 80 @ 85c. do. for new; yellow sold at 95 @ 97c. per bushel measure and weight. About 8,000 bushels oats offered, and Maryland and Virginia sold at 38 @ 41c., and Pennsylvinia at 42 @ 44c. per bushel. Of the views of those, who, unwilling to support the Administration, do not yet appreciate the rye, 1,000 bushels offered, and Maryland sold at 85c.; we quote Maryland and Virginia at 83 terr Sovereignty, Know Nothingism, Conservation, and Pennsylvania at 92 @ 93c. per tism, National Whiggery, are all working to-

bushel.

Provisions.—Pork—We notice a sale of 150 bbls. Western mess at \$15.50 per bbl.; we quote do. prime at 11.25 @ \$11.50, and rump at \$11.50 per bbl. Bacon—Sales of some 75 hhds. shoulders and sides at 81 @ 81c. and 101 @ 10½c. per lb.; also, some small lots plain and fancy hams at 11 @ 12½c. per lb. Lard—We quote prime Western at 11½c. in bbls. and tres., 11 @ 11 c. for butchers', and 13 @ 14c. per lb. for refined. Seeds .- We continue to quote clover at 5.25

@ \$5.50, and timothy at 2.75 @ \$3 per bushel. NEW YORK MARKET. Flour has advanced 10 to 20c., with sales of 20,000 bbls.—market closed with a declining tendency, State 4.90 to \$5. Wheat declined—

October 5th.

The Pope was to have an interview with the King of Naples at Castle Gendolfo, where he will prolong his stay on account of the agitation reigning in Rome. After his departure from Rome, a demonstration took place in honor of (a. \$1.40 for white, and 1.25 (a. \$1.26 for red. sales of yellow at 96c. Oats are dull, and de Coffee is firm at 11 @ 12c. for Ric with a stock of 2,000 bags. Sugar is firm, with sales of Cuba at 6½ an 7c. Pork is firm, with sales of mess at 16 @ \$16.50. Bacon is steady. Lard—sales at 11½ @ 12c. Whisky is steady

at 29c. CLOSE OF THE NINETERNTH VOLUME. HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE

NO. CXIV.1 CONTENTS. THE RICE LANDS OF THE SOUTH. With Eighteen Illustrations from Original Draw

ings by the Author
THE VOLCANOES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.
With Twenty Illustrations from Original Drawing
by Hitchcock.
TEA CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES. ROBERT FENTON'S VICTORY. MATCH-MAKING. THE FALL OF MAUBILA. THAT DISAGREEABLE BIGGS.

THAT DISAGREEABLE BIGGS.
ONE OF THE NUNNS.
PROPOSAL By Bayard Taylor.
A MAN OF LETTERS.
THE PHIAL OF DREAD. By Fitz Hugh Ludlow.
THE VIRGINIANS. By W. M. Taackeray. (Concluded.)
LLUSTRATIONS—Bix George, my Ludy, and their
Mas or.—I'wo Head-Piecos.
Chapter XCI. Sails Purchas

CHAPTER XCI. Satis Pagne.
CHAPTER XCII. Under Vine and Fig-Tree.
EFFIE CAMPRELL.
MONTHLY EECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NO FICES EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
OUR FOREIGN BUREAU.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
PROFESSOR PROG'S ENTOMOLOGICAL EXPRRIENCES.

On the occasion of the funeral of the Bey of Tanis, the Moors assailed the Jews, wounding many mortally. Some Christians were also wounded. A Minister of the new Bey came to the rescue, striking and killing many on the spot, and causing thirty Mussulmen to be arrested. Tranquillity was finally restored.

Commercial.—No breadstuffs or provision markets have come to hand.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Cotton is in good request at extreme rates. Sales for two days, 18,000 bales.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—New York, Oct. 24.—The steamer Baltic arrived this evening, bringing California dates to 5th. She brings \$1.800,000 in specie.

The Baltic's mails and passengers have made the trip from San Francisco in nineteen days and seven hours. The Golden Gate connected with the Baltic, and left at the same time with mails for California.

The Golden Age, with Gen. Scott on board, sailed from Acapulco on the 9th. All well. The frigate Roanoke left Aspinwall for Greytown on the 17th. The eloop Preble sailed on the 16th. The storeship Relief was in port on the 18th, when the Baltic left.

California.—James M. Crane had died of spoplexy.

Oli. Washington, Collector of San Francisco, had entered the field for the United States Sen atorship.

Advices from San Bernardine report a serious row between Mormons and Gentiles, in which several persons were wounded, but none diangerously.

Victoria dates to 27th ult, had been received. There were no new developments in the San Juan affair.

Captair Protection.

An outbreak had occurred in the California. State prison, which was suppressed after three men had been killed and twelve wounded, including one the overseers.

The schooner Bolmas, lying at Quarry Point, was the scene of the affair, 150 convicts having steemen and search and search

acausess.

Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly, together, one year, 84 00. HARPER & BROTHERS, Fublishers, 669 Franklin Square, New York

THE remarkable book entitled "The Impossing Crisis of the Sinch: How is Hear is "-n work the wide circulation of which will have an important bearing on the Presidetial Election of 1880, and which is strongly recommended by the best and highest anti-six very authorities can be had, wholesaje and retail, at the Senses Course

HELPER'S IMPENDING CRISIS.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor D. R. GOODLOR, Assistant Editor.
J. G. WHITTIER, Corresponding Editor

Vol. XIII. January, 1859. The National Era is about to enter upon its

The National Era is about to enter upon its Thirteenth volume.

Twelve years ago, when the Discussion of the Question of Slavery was practically prohibited in this District, the Era was commenced for the purpose of asserting and defending the Rights of Discussion, and of giving fair expression to Anti-Slavery Sentiments. In the House of Representatives, John Quincy Adams and Joshua R. Giddings alone gave it moral support; in the Senate, it found not a single well wisher; while outside of Congress it stood here, solitary and unsustained, under ban and menace. A conflict followed, in which an excited populace undertook to suppress it by violence, populace undertook to suppress it by violence, but it resisted the storm, maintained its posi-tion, and from that hour the Liberty of the Press was established in the District of Co

Twelve years have passed, and to-day, the Era finds twenty an ong the most distinguished members of the Senate, elected to carry out the Principles it was instituted to advocate, and the House almost controlled by Representatives, with whom it can consistently and heartily ac

as a co-worker.

While the cause it has advocated has advanced so rapidly, I am constrained to say that the Era, since the advent of the Republican Party, has suffered somewhat in its circulation. Influential newspapers, once in opposition, but now united in the same movement, and an extensive Local Press, upholding kindred sentiments, naturally engross a large portion of

Republican patronage.

This was to be expected, but still I think there are good reasons why the Era should continue to be sustained. It was the first Press to raise the standard of Freedom in the Capital of the Republic. For twelve years it has been identified with the Anti-Slavery movement and especially represents the Anti-Slavery independent of mere Party organization, it was the Opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, in a Party of Freedom; took a leading part in the formation of the Republican Party, and, while holding itself at liberty to blume what it considered blumeworthy, has uniformly vindicated it as true to its Principles. It has never been a burden to its friends, never solicit ed, nor at any time would have been willing to receive, any kind of official or congressional pa-

gether for the construction of a platform, from which shall be excluded the Anti-Slavery Idea that very element which gave birth and gives vitality to the Republican Party. Can the Era

Able contributors have been secured to our columns; and with pleasure we announce that we have engaged as Assistant Editor, DANIEL. R. GOODLOE, of North Carolina, one of the ablest writers in the country on the Question

of Slavery.

The Literary Department of the paper will be carefully attended to. The two Stories now in course of publication, "Herman" and "Jasper," will turnish a rich entertainment to our readers, for several months to come.

The Fra presents weekly a Summary of The Era presents weekly a Summary of General News and Political Intelligence, keeps a careful record of the proceedings of Congress, and is the repository of a large portion of the G. BAILEY.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1858. TERMS. Single copy, one year es, one year - - - 5 Single copy, six months Five copies, six months Ten copies, six months Address MARGARET L. BAILEY, Proprietor

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L. CLEPHANK,

COUNSELLOR AND ATJORNEY. WASEIBGTON, D. C.

PROCURES PATENTS.

And transacts all other Patent Office ousiness

and

march out with their men and arms, taking their prisoners with them; that they should proceed unpurated to the second toll gate, when they would free their prisoners. The soldiers would then be permitted to pursue

side of the door. Two powerful fellows sprung between the lines, and, with heavy sledge ham-mers, attempted to batter down the door.

Are you Ossawatomie Brown? I tried to do my duty there.

What was your present object?
To free the slaves from bondage.
Were any other persons but those with now connected with the movement?

No. Did you expect aid from the North?

No; there was no one connected with the

movement but those who came with me.

Did you expect to kill people in order to car-

ry your point?
I did not wish to do so, but you forced us

Various questions of this kind were put to

Capt. Brown, which he answered clearly and

He urged that he had the town at his mercy

that he could have burnt it, and murdered the

prisoners with courtesy, and complained that he was hunted down like a beast. He spoke

very anxious for the safety of his wounded son His conversation bore the impression of the con-viction that whatever he had done to free slaves was right, and that in the warfare in which he

was engaged he was entitled to be treated with

papers, found in his possession, were taken charge of by Col. Lee, on behalf of the Govern-

The following is a fragment of a letter found

Brown's pocket:
"CAPT. BROWN—Dear Sir: I have been

disappointed in not seeing you here ere this to take charge of your freight. They have been here now two weeks, and I have had to superintend the providing for them—it has imposed upon me no small task; besides, and if not

railroad.]

Besides Captain Brown, the prisoners taken

are—his son, who is seriously injured in the ab-domen, and who is not likely to live; Edward Coppieh, who belonged to Iowa; and a negro named Shields Green, who came from Pitts-burgh to join Brown. The stories of all these

men are precisely the same. They agree as to the objects proposed to be accomplished, and the number of persons in the movement.

Young Brown, in answer to a question, said here were persons in the North connected with

the movement, thus differing with his father on this point. Coppich, the other white prisoner, is quite young, and seems less shrewd than the others. He said he did not wish to join the

others. He said he did not wish to join the expedition, and when asked, gave a reply which showed the influence which Brown had over him. He said, "Ah, you gentlemen don't know Capt. Brown; when he calls for us, we never think of refusing to come."

Several slaves were found in the room with

freely, with seeming anxiety to vindicate him-

WASHINGTON, D.C.

MR. CHASE AT WOOSTER. We make further extracts from the excellent speech of Mr. Chase at Wooster, Ohio, in exsition of Mr. Douglas's doctrine of popular

ITHE MATIENA

APPOINTED JUDGES. There is another thing which seems to be of some importance. If the people are to be free to regulate their own affairs, they want their own judiciary; above all things, they want their own judiciary, which is to construe their Constitution and all their laws, and to determine stitution and all their laws, and to determine every question of private right between man and man. We have got that here in Ohio, but how is it in the Territory? This very bill which Judge Douglas brought in, and which he refers to as his illustration of his patent notion of popular sovereignty, gives to the President the power to appoint the Judges of the Territory. I saw at once that it was a thing the people needed, and proposed, if we were going to leave this people to regulate their own affairs, to give this people to regulate their own affairs, to give them an honest system, and I moved to amend the bill by giving the people the power to elect their own Judges. Who voted for that? The Republicans. Who against it? These same Democrats; these men who pride themselves to-day upon their advocacy of popular sovereignty. Then the people of the Territory, by this Kansas-Nebraska bill, which Mr. Douglas always appeals to with such peculiar pleasure always appeals to with such peculiar pleasure as his bill, as "my Kansas-Nebraska bill," [laughter,] had constituted for them a Governor; it defined the powers of that Governor; it refused to give to that people power to exclude Slavery, and the power of its Legislature was controlled by a veto; it refused to them the power to elect their own Governor, but said, behold this grand embodiment of free institu-tions upon the plains of Kansas; there is a pple who are controlled in every important pect by the Federal authority; behold a pecb left perfectly free to regulate their own in-tutions in their own way. [Laughter and plause.] Was there ever a more transparent on the face of the earth? Is it not amusing that a man, under the light of the

ABOUT COPY-RIGHTED ARTICLES. But Judge Douglas tells us the people have some power. A few words as to that, and then I shall say nothing more.

Mr. Douglas tells us that he thinks the peo-

nineteenth century, can be found to go among the people, and be the especial friend and ad-vocate of popular rights, when he sends men

into a Territory bound hand and foot, exposed

to the greatest curse of humanity, and without

power to liberate themselves?

ple have got some sort of power. He has got this magazine article, in which he lays down his ideas of popular sovereignty, and he tells us that this "great harmonious party" is divided into three divisions by "radical differences of opinion," (that is a singular kind of harmony,) he says, which "seriously disturbs its harmony, and threatens its unity." I don't think its integrity need be cared much about. [Laughter.] What are his divisions?
"1. Those who believe that the Constitution

of the United States neither establishes nor prohibits Slavery in the States or Territories beyond the power of the people legally to con-trol it, but 'leaves the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.'

"2. Those who believe that the Constitution establishes Slavery in the Territories, and withholds from Congress and the Territorial Legis lature the power to control it; and who insist that, in the event the Territorial Legislature fails to enact the requisite laws for its protec-tion, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to interpose its authority, and furnish

such protection.

"3. Those who, while professing to believe that the Constitution establishes Slavery in the Cerritories beyond the power of Congress or the Territorial Legislature to control it, at the same time protest against the duty of Congress

trol them while they are eating your corn. This consists of two propositions. You will

observe, in the first place, the Constitution "does observe, in the first place, the Constitution does not establish Slavery in the Territory beyond the power of the people legally to control it." What is legally? They may control it so far as the law allows them. What is the law? The Dred Scott decision. It leaves the people perfectly free, subject to the Constitution—that is, the Constitution leaves the people perfectly free, subject to the Constitution. The Constitution leaves the inhabitants just as free as the Constitution leaves them! [Laughter.] That is a miserable truism, and it is mere words, signifying nothing but one proposition, and that is, that Slavery is in the Territory, and the people, some way or other, may control i

Let us see what Mr. Douglas lays down when he comes into Ohio. When he was at Columbus and Cincinnati, he laid down divers propo sitions, in which he began almost to talk of excluding Slavery. When he got up here, some one had put into his hands Judge Black's pamph let—Jerry Black, as he called him, or Black Jerry, as some men call him, and his anxiety is to protect himself from being unfaithful to the Dred Scott decision and the slaveholders. What does he say? Judge Black had said that Douglas claimed for the people of the Territories sovereignty; not that they could keep Slavery out of the Territory, but that, after they had got it into the Territory, then, in some way or other, they could control it so as to turn it out. Judge Black said he was inconsistent with himself, because he had denied that sov

ereignty.

He (Douglas) says: "This statement con tains a double falsehood. First, that I advo cate the confiscation of private property; and second, that I justify it on the ground that a Territory is a sovereign power. I never said, says he, "that a Territory is a sovereign power. I should like to know where popular sover-eignty is, then. It is not in a Territory, ac-cording to this. He goes on: "I never uttered such a piece of nonsense in any speech or re-port that I ever made or wrote. The author of the statement knows that I never did, for he occupies the last two pages of his pamphlet in proving that I said, over and over again, that a erritory was not a sovereign power. He quotes from my report—now observe—'The sovereignty of a Territory remains in abeyance.' don't know what that means, but I suppos he does—suppose, however, it is not particularly important, if we should not know." "The sovareignty of a Territory," he says, "remains in abeyance—suspended in the United States."
Suspended! [Laughter.] Where is it? It is suspended somewhere in the United States. Hung up to dry, I presume. [Laughter.] "In trust for the people until they shall be admitted as a State. Just look at that! The people of a Territory have no sovereignty, he says here, until they come to be admitted as a State. This is exactly what I charged in 1950. is exactly what I charged in 1850, that they did not mean that the people of a Territory should exercise the rights of sovereignty of sovereignty tory should exercise the rights of sovereignty intil they came to be admitted as a State. "In the meantime"—just see what the people of a Territory may do in the mean time—and a very mean time they had of it. [Laughter.] "They Territory may do in the mean time—and a very mean time they had of it. [Laughter.] "They are admitted to enjoy all the rights and principles of self-government, in subordination to the Constitution of the United States, and in obedience to the organic law, passed by Congress in pursuance of that instrument." Look at that. Yet what stump in the State has not fulminated with the denunciations of the Democracy with the denunciations of the Democracy against the idea of the power of Congress; and yet Judge Douglas, in his argument to prove that he was not a rebel against the Constitu-

tion, says that the people have no power, ex-

HABPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18, 1859. The Baltimore infantry troops have just arrived, and are now marching to the armories. Their services were no longer required at Harper's Ferry, the Government and Virginia troops being amply sufficient for all emergencies.

troops being amply sufficient for all emergencies.

The report of the American commences with a notice of the originators. The principal originator of this short but bloody insurrection was undoubtedly Capt. John Brown, whose connection with scenes of violence in the border warfare in Kansas then made his name familiarly notorious throughout the whole country. Brown made his first appearance in Harper's Ferry more than a year ago, accompanied by his two sons—all three of them assuming the name of Smith. He inquired about land in the vicinity, and made investigations as to the probability of finding ores there, and for some time boarded at Sandy Point, a mile east of the Ferry. After an absence of some months, the elder Brown reappeared in the vicinity, and rented or leased a farm on the Maryland side, about four miles from the Ferry. They bought a large number of picks and spades, and this confirmed the belief that they intended to mine for ores. They were frequently seen in and about Harper's Ferry, but no suspicion seems to have existed that "Bill Smith" was Capt. Brown, or that he intended embarking Capt. Brown, or that he intended embarking capt. Brown, or that he intended embarking in any movement so desperate or extraordinary. Yet the development of the plot leaves no doubt that his visits to the Ferry and his lease of the farm were all parts of his preparation for an insurrection, which he supposed would be successful in exterminating Slavery in Maryland and Western Virginia.

Brown's chief aid was John E. Cook, a comparatively young man who has resided in and

paratively young man, who has resided in and near Harper's Ferry some years. He was first employed in tending lock on the canal, and af-terward taught school on the Maryland side of the river; and after a brief residence in Kansas, where, it is supposed, he became acquainted with Brown, returned to Harper's Ferry, and married there. He was regarded as a man of some intelligence, and known to be Anti-Slave-ry, but was not so violent in the expression of

is opinions as to excite any suspicious.

These two men, with Brown's two sons, were the only white men connected with the insur-rection that had been seen about Harper's Fer-ry. All were brought by Brown from a dis-tance, and nearly all had been with him in

The first active movement in the insurrec-tion was made at about 10½ o clock on Sunday night. William Williamson, the watchman at Harper's Ferry bridge, while walking acrost toward the Maryland side, was seized by number of men, who said he was their prisoner, and must come with them. He recognised Brown and Cook among the men, and, knowing them, treated the matter as a joke; but, enforcing silence, they conducted him to the Armory, which he found already in their possession. He was detained till after daylight, and then discharged. The watchman who was to relieve Williamson at midnight, found the ridge lights all out, and was immediately seized. Supposing it an attempt at robbery, he broke away, and his pursuers stumbling

over him, he escaped. over him, he escaped.

The next appearance of the insurrectionists was at the house of Col. Lewis Washington, a large farmer and slave-owner, living about four miles from the Ferry. A party headed by Cook proceeded there, and rousing Col. Washington, told him he was their prisoner. They also seized all the slaves near the house, took a carriage horse and a large wagon with two horses. When Col. Washington saw Cook, he immediately recognised him as the man who had called upon him some months previous, and to whom he had exhibited some valuable arms in his possession, including an antique sword presented by Frederick the Great to George Washington, and a pair of pistols presented by Lawhom he had exhibited some valuable arms in his possession, including an antique sword presented by Frederick the Great to George Washington, and a pair of pistols presented by Lafayette to Washington, both being heir-looms in the family. Before leaving, Cook wanted Col. Washington to engage in a trial of skill at the contraints.

Territorial Legislature to control it, at the same time protest against the duty of Congress to interfere for its protection; but insist that it is the duty of the Judiciary to protect and maintain Slavery in the Territories, without any law upon the subject."

"To control it." Net to exclude it, you observe. You are not to turn the hogs out of your corn when they come in, but you may considerable certainty as a marksman. When he made the visit on Sunday night, he alluded to his previous visit, and the courtesy with which he had been treating the made it his duty to arrest Col. Washington to engage in a trial of skill at shooting, and exhibited considerable certainty as a marksman. When he made the visit on Sunday night, he alluded to his previous visit, and the courtesy with which he had been treating them that it was advisable to keep themselves out of the range of the Armory. The first visit was made to the bedside of Aaron Stevens, the wounded prisoner; they found him to be a large, exceedingly athletic many a prefect Samson in appearance. He obtained by his former visit, to carry off all the valuable collection of arms, which the owner did not reobtain till after the final defeat of the

> him as a prisoner in the carriage, and twelve of his negroes in the wagon, to the house of Mr. of his negroes in the wagon, to the house of Mr. Allstadt, another large farmer on the same road. Mr. Allstadt and his son, a lad of sixteen, were taken prisoners, and all their negroes within reach forced to join the movement. He then returned to the Armory at the Ferry. All these movements seem to have been made all these movements seem to have been made. Armory, the negroes would flock to them by groes within reach forced to join the movement. He then returned to the Armory at the Ferry.
>
> All these movements seem to have been made without exciting the slightest alarm in town, the detention of Capt. Phelps's train at the detention of C It was not until the town thoroughly waked

up and found the bridge guarded by armed men, and a guard stationed at all the avenues, that the people saw that they were prisoners. A panic appears to have immediately ensued, and panic appears to have immediately ensued, and the number of insurrectionists was at once in-creased from fifty (which was probably their greatest force, including the slaves who were forced to join) to from five to six hundred. In the mean time, a number of workmen, not knowing anything of what had occurred, entered the Armory, and were successively taken prisoners, until at one time they had a local transfer of the Armory, and were successively taken prisoners, until at one time they had a local transfer of the Armory, and were successively taken prisoners, until at one time they had a local transfer of the local tr prisoners, until at one time they had not less than sixty men confined in the Armory. Among those thus entrapped were: Armistead Ball, Chief Draughtsman of the Armory; Ben-jamin Mills, Master of the Armory; and J. E.

three gentlemen were imprisoned in the engine-house, which afterward became the chief for-

about which time Capt. Cook, with two white men, accompanied by thirty slaves, and taking with them Col. Washington's large wagon, went over the bridge and struck up the mountainty of the mountainty of the capture of the property of the capture of the property of the property of the capture of the property of the capture of the property of the prop tain-road toward Pennsylvania.

It was then believed that a large wagon was used to convey away the Paymaster's safe, containing \$17,000 Government funds, and also that it was filled with Minie rifles, taken out to supply other bands in the mountains, who were to come down upon Harper's Ferry in overwhelming force. These suppositions proved untrue, as neither money nor arms were disturbed. As day advanced, and news spread around, and people came into the Ferry, the first demonstrations of resistance were made to the insurrectionists.

A general warfare commenced, chiefly led or A general warfare commenced, chiefly led on by a man named Chambers, whose house com-manded the Armory yard. The colored man named Hayward, a railroad porter, was shot early in the morning, for refusing to join the

The next man shot was Joseph Burley, citizen of the Ferry. He was shot standing in his own door. The insurrectionists by this time, finding a disposition to resist them, had withdrawn nearly all within the Armory grounds, leaving only a guard on the bridge.

At about noon, the Charlestown troops, under command of Col. Robert W. Baylor, crossed the Shenandosh river some distance up, and marched down the Maryland side to the mouth of the bridge. Firing a volley, they made a gallant dash across the bridge, clearing it of the insurrectionists, who retreated rapidly down toward the Armory. In this movement of the

managed to get back to the engine-house, where his body was found next day.

The murder of Mr. Beckham greatly excited the populace, who immediately raised a cry to bring out the prisoner, Thompson. He was brought out on the bridge, and there abot down. He fell into the water, and some appearance of life still remaining, he was riddled with balls.

At this time the general charge was made down the street from the bridge toward the Armory gate by the Charlestown and Shepherdstown troops and Ferry people. From behind the Armory wall a fusilade was kept up, and returned by the insurrectionists from the Armory buildings.

While this was going on, the Martinsburg levies arrived at the upper end of the town, proceed unpursued to the second toll-gate, when they would free their prisoners. The soldiers would then be permitted to pursue them, and they would fight if they could not escape." Of course, this was refused; and Lieut. Stuart pressed upon Brown his desperate position, and urged a surrender. The expostulation, though beyond ear-shot, was evidently very earnest; and the coolness of the Lieutenant, and the courage of his aged flag-bearer, won warm praise. At this moment, the interest of the scene was most intense. The volunteers were arranged all ground the building, cutting off an escape in every direction. The marines, divided in two squads, were ready for a dash at the door.

vies arrived at the upper end of the town and, entering the Armory grounds by the rear, made an attack from that side. This force was largely composed of railroad employees, gathered from the tonnage trains at Martinsburg ered from the tonnage trains at Martinsburg, and their attack was generally spoken of as showing the greatest amount of fighting pluck exhibited during the day. Dashing on, firing and cheering, and gallantly led by Captain Alburtis, they carried the building in which the Armory men were imprisoned, and released the whole of them.

They were, however, but poorly armed, some with vietely and others with shotgung and

mers, attempted to batter down the door.

The doors swung and swayed, but appeared to be secured with a rope, the spring of which deadened the effect of the blows. Failing thus, they took hold of a ladder, some forty feet long, and, advancing at a run, brought it with tremendous effect against the door. At the second blow, it gave way, one leaf falling inward in a slanting position. The marines immediately advanced to the breach, Major Russell and Lieut. Green leading. A marine in front fell. with pistols, and others with shot-guns; and when they came within range of the enginewere gathered, and were exposed to the rapid and dexterous use of Sharpe's rifles, they were forced to fall back, suffering pretty severely. Conductor Evans Dorsey, of Baltimore, was killed instantly, and Conductor George Richardson received a wound from which he died during the day. Several others were wounded,

perate enough to excite the spectators to somethe rest of the day, resulting in the killing of two of the insurrectionists, and the wounding of a third. One crawled out through a culver leading into the Potomac, and attempted to cross to the Maryland side, whether with the view when the insurgents were brought out—
some dead, and others wounded—they we'e
greeted with execrations, and only the precautions that had been taken saved them from imof escaping, or conveying information to Cook,

He was shot while crossing the river, and fell dead on the rocks. An adventurous lad waded out and secured his Sharpe's rifle. The body was afterward stripped of a part of its clothing. In one of his pockets was found a captain's commission, drawn up in full form, and declaring that the bearer, Captain Lehman, held that commission under Major General Brown. A light mulatto was shot just outside of the Armory gate. The ball went through the throat, tearing away the principal arteries, and killing him instantly. His name is not known, but he is one of the free negroes who came with Brown. His body was left in the street until noon yesterday, exposed to every indignity that could be heaped upon it by the xcited populace.

At this time, a tall, powerful man, named

At this time, a tall, powerful mon, Evans Stephens, came out from the Armory, conducting some prisoners, it was said. He was twice shot—once in the side, once in the breast. He was then captured, and taken to a wounded man and his son Watson were lying on the grass, the father presenting a gory spec-tacle. He had a severe bayonet wound in his side, and his face and hair were clotted with tavern, and after the insurrection was quelled was turned over to the United States authorities in a dying condition. During the after-noon, a sharp little affair took place on the Shenandoah side of the town. The insurrec-tionists had also seized Hall's rifle works, and a party of their assailants found their way in through a mill-race, and dislodged them.

blood.

A short time after Capt. Brown was brought out, he revived, and talked earnestly to those about him, defending his course and avowing that he had done only what was right. He replied to questions substantially as follows:

Are you Capt. Brown of Kansas?

I am sometimes called so.

Are you Ossawatomic Brown? In this rencontre, it was said, three insurrec-tionists were killed, but we found but one dead body, that of a negro, on that side of the town. Night by this time had set in, and operations Guards were placed around the Armccased. ory, and every precaution taken to prevent es

capes.
At eleven o'clock, the Monday night train

The reporters pressed on, leaving their mili-tary allies behind; they found the bridge in the possession of the military, and entered the be-sieged town without difficulty, the occasional report of a gun or singing motion of a Sharpe's rifle ball warning them that it was advisable to man, a perfect Samson in appearance, was in a small soom, filled with excited ar men, who more than once threatened to shoot him, where he was groaning with pain, but answering with composure and apparent willingness every question in relation to the fray in

enough for their purpose—one for which he would sacrifice his life—but he said he thought Brown had been greatly deceived. He said that preparations had been making for some months for a movement, but that the force consisted of seventeen white men and five

free negroes.

This statement was repeated without variation by all the prisoners with whom we con-

called the work of philanthropy.

Lewis Leary, a negro shot at the rifle mill, stated, before he died, that he enlisted with Capt. Brown for the insurrection at a fair held in Lorraine county, Ohio, and received the upon me no small task; besides, and if not soon taken off, some of them will go back to Missouri. I wish to know definitely what you propose doing. They cannot be kept here much longer without risk to themselves, and if any of them conclude to go back to the State, it will be a bad termination to your enterprise."

[The foregoing occupies a page of fine note paper, straw-tinted, is written in pencil, and not dated, and was evidently written by a person of education, and the freight he had was, no doubt, that usually carried on the underground railroad.] Ball, Chief Draughtsman of the Armory; Benjamin Mills, Master of the Armory; and J. E. P. Dangerfield, Paymaster's Clerk. These they travelled across the country to Brown's

The night passed without any serious alarms tress of the insurgents, and were not released until after the final assualt. The workmen were imprisoned in a large building further when Col. Lee stationed them within the Armwere imprisoned in a large building further down the yard, and were rescued by a brilliant Zouave dash, made by the railroad company's men who came down from Martinsburg.

when Col. Lee stationed them within the Armory grounds, so as to completely surround the engine-house. Occasionally, shots were fired by country volunteers, but what for was not estimated to the stationed them within the Armory grounds, so as to completely surround the engine country volunteers, but what for was not estimated to the stationed them within the Armory grounds, so as to completely surround the engine country volunteers. This was the condition of things at daylight, certained. There was only one return fire from

pedition. The announcement that commun cation was opened with Baltimore gave th press representatives abundant employment. There was no bed to be had, and daylight was awaited with anxiety. Its earliest glimps were availed of to survey the scene.

A visit to the different localities in which the corpses of the insurrectionists were lying stark and bloody, a peep close or far off, according to the courage of the observer, at the Malakoff of the insurgents, was the established order of sight-seeing, varied with a discussion of all

signt seeing, varied with a discussion of all sorts of terrible rumors.

The building in which the insurgents had made their stand was the fire-engine-house, and no doubt the most defensible building in the Armory. It has dead brick walls on three sides, and on the fourth large doors, with win-dow sashes above, some eight feet from the ground.

A dead stillness surrounded the buildings.

and, except that now and then a man might b seen peeping from the nearly-closed door, and a dog's nose slightly protruding, there was no sign of life, much less of hostility, given.

Various opinions were given as to the number of persons within, and the amount of resistance they would be able to offer.

Several slaves were found in the room with the insurrectionists, but it is believed that they were there unwillingly. Indeed, Brown's expectation as to slaves rushing to him was entirely disappointed. None seem to have come to him willingly, and in most cases were forced to desert their masters. But one instance in which slaves made a public appearance with arms in their hands is related. A negro who had been sharply used by one of the town people, when he found that he had a pike in his hand, used his brief authority to arrest the citizen, and have him taken to the Armory. The citizens imprisoned by the insurrectionists all The cannon could not be used without endangering the safety of Col. Washington, Mr. Dangerfield, Mr. Ball, and other citizens, whom they still held prisoners. The doors and walls of the building had been pierced for rifles, but it was evident that from these holes no range could be had, and that without opening the door they would be shooting in the dark. Many thought that the murder of the prisoners held was determined upon, and that a fight to the death would be the ending of their desperate attempt. zen, and have him taken to the Armory. The citizens imprisoned by the insurrectionists all testify to their lenient treatment.

They were neither tied nor insulted, and, beyond the outrage of restricting their liberty, were not ill used. Capt. Brown was always courteous to them, and at all times assured them that they should not be injured. He explained his purposes to them, and while he had them (the workmen) in confinement, made an abolition speech to them. Col. Washington speaks of him as a man of extraordinary nerve. He never blanched during the assault, though he admitted in the night escape was impossible, and that he would have to die.

When the door was broken down, one of his

of the bridge. Firing a volley, they made a fight to the death would be the ending of the insurrectionists, who are rights and privileges are all derived from the Constitution through the act of Congress, and must be exercised and enjoyed in subjection to all the limitations and restrictions which that Constitution imposes.

Is not all this a beautiful illustration of this humbug" that they call Popular Sovereignty? Can they say, themselves, that the people have any power, except what they derive under the act of Congress?

Judge Douglas goes on to tell us that he believes the doutrins that slaves are property in the Territory, only that "they are no more property than any other property." That is very mercifal. I don't know that the worst slaveholder in the country ever contended for more than that.

The bridge. Firing a volley, they made a fight to the death would be the ending of their desperate attempt.

While the people thus looked and speculated, the door was opened, and one of the men came out with a flag of trace, and delivered what was supposed to be terms of capitulation. The continued preparations for ansault showed they exchange of shots followed, one of which struck Mr. Fountain Beckham, Mayor of the town, and agent of the Railroad Company, entering his breast, and passing entirely through his body. The ball was a large clongated slug, and made a dreadful wound. Mr. Beckham died almost immediately, but was exposed for only a moment while approaching a water-station. His assailant, one of Brown's sons, was shot almost immediately, but they derive under the continued preparations for ansault showed they continued preparations for ansault showed they continued preparations for ansault showed they with the besieged. Samuel Strider, Esq., and old and respectable citizen, bearing a flag of truce. The shell was a large clongated slug, and made a dreadful wound. Mr. Beckham died almost immediately, but was exposed for only a moment while approaching the protection from immediately proving the protection fr

Without any of the incentives of combat, they had to risk the balls of their triends, but happily they all escaped. At the moment when the doors were broken in, the prisoners, at the suggestion of Col. Washington, threw up their hands, so that it might be seen they were not During Tuesday morning, one of Washing

During Tuesday morning, one of Washington's negroes came in, and reported that Capt. Cook was on the mountain, only three miles off; about the same time some shots were said to have been fired from the Maryland hills, and a rapid fusilade was returned from Harper's Ferry. The Independent Greys, of Baltimore, immediately started on a scouting expedition, and in two hours returned, with two wagons, loaded with arms and ammunition, found at Capt. Brown's house.

The arms consisted of boxes filled with Sharpe's rifies, pistols, &c., all bearing the stamp of the Massachusetts Manufacturing Company, Chicopee, Massachusetts. There were also found a quantity of United States ammunition, a large number of spears, sharp iron argument with the determined Captain Brown, walked slowly from the door.

Immediately the signal for attack was given, and the marines, headed by Col. Harris and Lieut. Green, advanced in two lines on each

also found a quantity of United States amminition, a large number of spears, sharp iron bowie knives fixed upon poles—a terrible looking weapon, intended for the use of the negroes—with spades, pickaxes, shovels, and everything else that might be needed—thus proving that the expedition was well provided for the large state of the state of th for, that a large party of men were expected to be armed, and that abundant means had been provided to pay all expenses.

How all these supplies were got up to this farm without attracting observation is very strange. They are supposed to have been brought through Pennsylvania. The Greys pursued Cook so fast that they secured a part of his arms, but, with his more perfect knowledge of localities, he was enabled to evade The firing from the interior was rapid and sharp. They fired with deliberate aim, and for a moment the resistance was serious and desem. On their arrival at the Ferry with the evening's spoils, they were greeted with hearty cheers. The wagons were driven into the thing like a pitch of frenzy. The next moment, the marines poured in, the firing ceased, and the work was done, while cheers rang from every side—the general feeling being that the marines had done their part admirably.

Armory yard, and given into the custody of the Government. As everybody else helped themselves, why should not the Greys have a share of the spoils?

The insurrectionists did not attempt to rob

share of the spoils?

The insurrectionists did not attempt to rob
the paymaster's department at the Armory. A
large amount of money was there, but it was not disturbed.

Perfect order having been restored, the mili-

tions that had been taken saved them from immediate execution. The crowd, nearly every
man of which carried a gun, swayed with tumultuous excitement, and cries of. "Shoot
them!" "Shoot them!" rang from every side.
The appearance of the liberated prisoners—all
of whom, through the steadiness of the matary, with the exception of the United States marines, who remained in charge of the prison-ers, left in various trains for home. An immense train brought the Baltimore troops (ac companied by the Frederick troops to the junc

or whom, through the steadness or the marines, escaped injury—changed the current of feeling, and prolonged cheers took the place of howls and execrations.

In the assault, private Rupert of the marines received a ball in the stomach, and was believed to be fatally wounded. Another received a slight flesh wound.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise, Governor of Virginia, has established his quarters in the hotel at Harper's Ferry, and is extending his investigation of the insurrection in every direction. Witnesses were being hourly brought before gation of the insurrection in every direction. Witnesses were being hourly brought before him, and the most alarming proof of a formidaslight flesh wound.

The lawn in front of the engine-house after the assault presented a dreadful sight. Laying on it were two bodies of men killed on the previous day, and found inside the house; three wounded men, one of them just at the last gasp of life, and two others groaning in pain.

One of the dead was Brown's son Ottoway; the wounded men, and his son Watzen were lain. ties of scouts on horseback, and accompanied by hounds, had gone to the mountains in search of others of the implicated parties, and for the purpose of recapturing any parties of slaves that might be found making their way into the luke.

The Governor is aided in his investigations by District Attorney Ould, of Washington, who has prepared the papers necessary for the coment to jail of those of the insurgents cap-

The following is the only correct list of the insurgents killed and captured, both black and white, with their nativity and places of resi-LIST OF THE INSURGENTS.

Whites.—Gen. John Brown, Oliver Brown, and Walter Brown, of New York; Aaron C. Stevens, Connecticut; Edwin Coppee, Iowa; Albert Haslett, Pennsylvania; William H. Leeman, Maine; John D. Cook (not arrested and Samuel Taylor, Connecticut; Charles P. Tidd, Maine; William Thomson and Dolph Thompson, New York; John Kaigie, Ohio (brought up in Virginia;) Jerry Anderson, In

Negroes. - Dangerford Newbry, Ohio-fo merly of Virginia; O. P. Anderson, Pennsylvania; — Emperor, New York—formerly of South Carolina; Lewis Leary and — Copeland, Oberlin, Ohio-formerly of Virginia.
Old Gen. Ossawatomie Brown and Aaron C. Stevens are still alive. They lie in their beds guarded, and none but the surgeons and attend has nine wounds, and Stevens three wounds on his person. Edward Coppee is unhurt, and with the negro Copeland was yesterday taken to the jail at Charlestown, Vn. Emperor, als negro, is in chains at Harper's Ferry. These five are the miserable remnant of the

of the killing of his son, which he alleged was done while bearing a flag of truce, and seemed fanatical band. THE GOVERNOR'S INTERVIEW WITH OLD BROWN Yesterday morning, Gov. Wise, accompanied District Attorney Ould and several others, Brown was propped up in his bed-room. Brown was propped up in his bed, evidently suffering great pain from his numerous wounds, but with his mind collected, and looking calmly was engaged he was entitled to be treated with all the respect of a prisoner of war.

He seemed fully convinced that he was badly treated, and had a right to complain. Although at first considered dying, an examination of his wounds proved that they were not necessarily fatal. He expressed a desire to live, and to be tried by his country. In his pockets nearly \$300 were found in gold. Several important papers, found in his possession, were taken about him, now and then giving vent to a groan. The Governor, after questioning him several times, got him into a talkative mood, and he voluntarily made the following important disclosures:

"I rented the 'Kennedy Farm' from Dr. S15,000.

No. 6.—63 acres of land in Fauquier Kennedy, of Sharpsburg, Washington county, Md., and named it after him. Here I ordered Md., and named it after him. Here I ordered to be sent from the East all things required for my undertaking. The boxes were double, so no one could suspect the contents of them, even the carters engaged in hauling them up the from the wharf. All boxes and packages were directed to J. Smith & Son. I new thad more than 22 men about the place, but I had it so arranged that I could arm, at any time, 1,500 men, with the following arms: 200 Sharpe's rifles, 200 Maynard's revolvers, 1,000 spears and tomahawks. I would have armed the whites with the rifles and pistols, and the blacks with the spears, they not being sufficiently familiar with the other arms.

"I had plenty of fixed ammunition and enough provisions, and had a good right to expect the aid of from 2,000 to 5,000 men at any time I wanted. Help was promised me from Maryland, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Virginia, and Canada. The blow was struck a little too soon. The passing of the train (Phelps's, on Sunday night) did the work in grass. against us-that killed us. I should not have let it pass. But I only regret I have failed in my designs, but I have no apologies to make or concessions to ask now. Had we succeeded, when our arms and funds were exhausted by an increasing army, contributions would have been levied on the slaveholders, and their property appropriated to defray expenses, and carry on the war of Freedom. Had I known Govern-ment money was in the safe here, I would have appropriated it."

Old Brown here appeared quite exhausted, and leaned back in his bed, looking calmly around. Gov. Wise told him he had better be preparing for death, to which Brown responded, that he, (the Governor,) though he might live fifteen years, would have a good deal to answer for at last, and had better be preparing now too.

THE MYSTERY.

The following is a copy of the anonymous letter sent to the Hon. Secretary of War, from Cincinnati, some two mouths since, and which afords a clue to the mystery of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry. "Cincinnati, August 20.

"Sm: I have lately received information of a movement of so great importance that I feel t to be my duty to impart it to you without de-

ay.

"I have discovered the existence of a secret "I have discovered the existence of a secretary association, having for its object the liberation of the slaves of the South, by a general insurrection. The leader of the movement is 'Old John Broich,' late of Kansas. He has been in No. 23.—3481 acres, 30 miles from Washington. Lime-stone soil. Superior buildings. Price \$48 per acre.

No. 25.—A flouring mill on the Shendard State of Stat

were not ill used. Capt. Brown was always courteous to them, and at all times assured them that they should not be injured. He explained his purposes to them, and while he had them (the workmen) in confinement, made an abolition speech to them. Col. Washington speaks of him as a man of extraordinary nerve. He never blanched during the assault, though he admitted in the night escape was impossible, and that he would have to die.

When the door was broken down, one of his men exclaimed, "I surrender." The Captain immediately cried out, "There's one surrenders; give him quarter;" and at the same moment fired his own rifle at the door.

During the previous night he spoke freely with Col. Washington, and referred to his sons. He said he had lost one in Kansas, and two here. He had not pressed them to join him in the expedition, but did not regret their loss. They had died in a glorious cause.

The position of the prisoners in the engine house during the firing on Monday, and at the moment of the attack, was a very trying one.

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